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# U. S. Widens Neutrality; Greeks Keep Up Advance; Japan in Naval 'Tactics'

### The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 16, 1940

### In Washington: Red Cross Expands Defense

**President Roosevelt** applied the Neutrality Act to Greece, thereby recognizing that Greece and Italy are at war. The effect of the action was to subject supplies destined for Greece to the law's cash-and-carry policy and to prohibit American travel on Greek ships. Since the Mediterranean already is a part of the combat zone which American ships may not enter, no extension of the zone was necessary in connection with this application of the Act.

**The Central Committee** of the American Red Cross authorized Chairman Norman H. Davis to expand all Red Cross services connected with the Defense program. In explaining that the Red Cross is charged with the medical-social welfare work for the armed forces, Mr. Davis said additional buildings would be built for the Red Cross on military reservations, personnel would be added, and volunteer workers in chapters would be asked to make surgical dressings for the Army and other articles for hospitalized soldiers and sailors.

**A four-day rain** stopped just in time for the dedication of a new building to house the Weather Bureau.

**Nathan Witt, Secretary** of the National Labor Relations Board and a center of controversy regarding that agency, resigned after President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Harry A. Millis to succeed J. Warren Madden on the Board. Thomas I. Emerson, Associate General Counsel, and Alexander B. Hawres, Chief Administrative Examiner, also resigned.

**Members of the** Senate Labor Committee were told by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that by failing to vote on House-approved amendments to the Wagner Labor Act they were causing the impression of "deliberately attempting" to keep the legislation from the Senate. Supporters of these amendments, as well as those of the House-passed Logan-Walter bill, and of the Ramspeck civil service bill, now committed to joint conference, hope to prevent adjournment of Congress on Monday, and thereby get final action on these measures.

### In the Balkans: Yugoslavs Fire at Planes

**Heavy fighting** in the Italo-Greek war was reported developing today with Greek troop columns smashing into the Italian army westward toward the Albanian port of Valona. Greek forces, were reported threatening to cut the Italian forces in Albania into three parts, a move which would encircle thousands of Italians. Greek forces claimed the capture of 700 Italian soldiers and 10 heavy guns in the early stages of today's fighting.

**Yugoslav antiaircraft** guns for the first time went into action against three unidentified warplanes which bombed the Yugoslav city of Bitolj. A Reuters news dispatch from Athens said the Greek High Command had identified the planes as Italian.

**Massed British bombing** of the vital Italian port of Brindisi was reported by the Italian High Command.

### In Orient: Japan Masses Warships

**Japan** intensified military preparations, the Associated Press reported from Hong Kong, assembling warships off Hainan Island for "naval maneuvers" near strategic Indo-China.

**Japanese troops** at Langson and Dong Dang, Northern French Indo-China, were said by the Chinese Central News Agency to be withdrawing westward to undisclosed destinations. Meanwhile, permanent Japanese barracks were said being erected near Hanoi.

**French Indo-China** announced it was prepared to resist territorial demands of Thailand (Siam). Thai troops are reported concentrated on the Indo-China border.

[Other Far Eastern developments: Page 4.]

### Spain Lifts Ban on American Writers

**Madrid** (AP)—The Spanish Government today lifted its order, issued yesterday, which banned the United States press from operating in Spain. Correspondents were told that their situation would remain normal. The announcement followed a visit to the Foreign Office by United States Ambassador Alexander Weddell. No details of this conference were given out. [Details: Page 3.]

### Draftees to Be Soldiers First

**New York** (AP)—Col. William H. Draper, Jr., of the Army General Staff, said today that although the Army would make every effort to develop skills among Selective Service soldiers, their training would be planned fundamentally to serve military rather than civilian purposes.

### In Egypt: British Bomb Italian Warship

**Cairo** (AP)—The British Middle-East command announced that the R. A. F. had bombed an Italian warship at Tobruk, Italian Libya, in new raids on Italian bases and points along the Addis Ababa-Djibuti Railway in Ethiopia.

**Alexandria, Egypt** (AP)—Antiaircraft guns of Britain's Mediterranean fleet and shore batteries blunted an Italian air attack on this British naval base. Attacks on the harbor have been consistent every night for the last fortnight.

**Cairo** (AP)—Hussein Sirry Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Public Works and Communications, was appointed by King Farouk to the Premiership, succeeding the late Hassan Sabry Pasha.

### On Diplomatic Front: Russia Aloof to Britain

**Russia** has ignored a British offer to refrain from joining any attack upon the Soviets, the Associated Press said in an undocumented report from London. The proposal, reportedly offering Russia a voice in peace settlement, was said to have been made Aug. 22.

**Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff** returned to Moscow from his Berlin visit, was ceremoniously welcomed home, and sent telegraphic felicitations to Reichsführer Hitler.

**French Vice-Premier Laval** was said at Vichy to have had "favorable" conferences at Paris over German expulsions of French-speaking residents of the Province of Lorraine. Lorraine evacuees were said to have been arriving at Lyon at 6,000 a day since Monday.

**Spain's Foreign Minister** Ramon Seranno Suñer was expected to spend two days in Paris, and then proceed to Berlin. Radio reports said the Reich's Minister to Bulgaria was en route to Berlin.

**Turkey's Ambassador** to Berlin was reported planning to return to Ankara to consult his Government.

### War Summary: Relief Under Way at Coventry

**A heavy air attack** by an estimated 500 German warplanes caused new damage and casualties in London. [Details: Page 1.]

**Damage at Coventry,** severely-bombed British industrial city, remained unknown as rescue workers cared for those left homeless. [Details: Page 5.]

**At sea** Germany claimed the sinking of two vessels from a British convoy of 20 attacked by German aircraft 500 miles off Ireland.

**Britain called** the second half of the 35-year-age group to register today for military service.

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# Army to Give Press View Of Newest Units

**Twenty correspondents to be taken on aerial tour of eight camps and fields.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The United States Army, having just been voted vast sums of money by Congress and having embarked upon its most ambitious peace-time expansion of offensive and defensive power, will submit the unfolding results to the inspection of the Nation's newspapers.

Some 20 correspondents from leading national newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, will take off from Washington's Bolling Field on Nov. 17 for a 3,500 to 4,000-mile aerial inspection tour of eight army camps, forts and fields in the South and the Southwest.

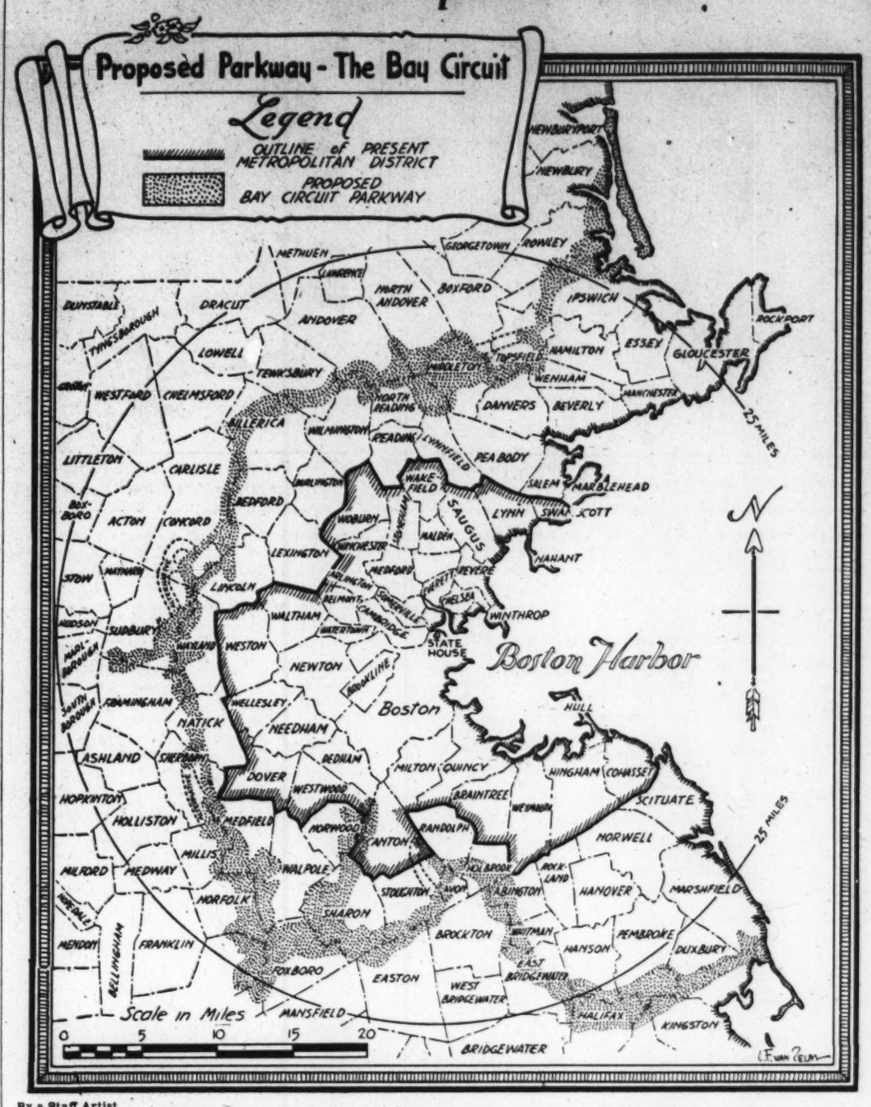
At each post a different aspect of the Army's increasingly varied activity will be paraded, shot, or flown before them in an effort to prove there are no flabby muscles in Uncle Sam's arms and that North America, South America, and Central America, as well as American possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific, can and will be ably defended if any power or combination of powers mistakes the New World for an orchard ready for picking.

Officers at the War Department expect the trip to be a success both for the correspondents and for the new picture of the Army that it will paint for the Nation. They point out that the Army is becoming very proficient as a host, recently having taken a delegation of Latin-American generals and chiefs of staff over much the same route. This trip, too, was to show that while it may take the United States some time to make up its mind on armaments, when it does it goes in for a program big enough to take care of all Western Hemispheric defenses.

Having just published a new manual on offensive and defensive tactics, in which the new German theory of blitzkrieg attack is adapted to American use, the Army expects to spread before its oh-ing and ah-ing newspaper guests a type of warfare that they have not seen in any Hollywood extravaganza to date. According to Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Army Infantry and compiler of the new manual, there is now taking place a revolution in tactics "such as has never occurred before in the American Army in time of peace."

The trip schedule shows that the longest stop will be made at Fort Benning, Georgia, and this is perhaps not without significance since this fort is the training ground for the Army's new parachute troops. Just as the marines are known as the "soldiers of the sea," so are the parachutists being dubbed the "soldiers of the air."

## Around Metropolitan Boston




By a Staff Artist

**Bostonians May Eventually Drive Over This Road**

**Location of proposed circumferential highway in relation to the Boston metropolitan district and to an enlarged metropolitan region as envisaged by planning experts. A start toward this parkway has already been made by the Trustees of Public Reservations who have obtained many park sites.**

## Public Service Group Backs 'Bay Circuit'

If you glance at a population map of the United States with areas of large concentrations of people outlined by heavy shading, you probably will have no difficulty in identifying Boston and Eastern Massachusetts. On most maps of this type, the eastern belt of the Commonwealth is solid black.

This area of the Bay State usually referred to as Metropolitan or Greater Boston is one of the major population centers of the United States. It compares in the concentration of inhabitants per square mile to Greater New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and Los Angeles.

It is, perhaps, not generally realized that approximately 3,000,000 persons live within the limited radius of 30 miles of the State House and Beacon Hill. But there are groups fully aware of this concentration and who are unrelenting in their efforts to develop recreational opportunities within the congested area.

Foremost among these is the Trustees of Public Reservations, a private association that for 50 years has been active in Boston and its surrounding communities and which, at the present time, is promoting a program to preserve and enhance the natural beauties of Eastern Massachusetts.

The trustees call the plan "The Bay Circuit." It is a proposal for a parkway extending radially around Greater Boston from Plum Island, off Newburyport, on the north to Duxbury Beach on the south.

It is more than just a drive through the country. And yet it is not in any formal sense a parkway. What the trustees hope to accomplish is to preserve unspoiled the panorama of the countryside and to provide, as a compliment to the drive, certain special areas for recreation.

The Bay Circuit would utilize existing roads. It would, in fact, embrace two sets of roads which now weave in and around Greater Boston so that a Bostonian could set out from his home for, say, Plum Island, on one route and return through the same rural country but by a somewhat different way.

The plan to establish The Bay Circuit has been before the public for some time but this year—this 50th anniversary of the trustees—there is a special effort under way to realize its objectives. And it is fitting that the Trustees of Public Reservations should be the ones to sponsor such a program.

**District Commission**

This is the group which is responsible to a great extent for the formation of the Metropolitan District Commission. After the trustees became organized in 1891 they at once campaigned for establishment of a Metropolitan Parks District—and with success. It became established in 1893 and at that time was recognized throughout the country as a unique step in local government.

This year, once more, metropolitan problems are receiving special attention. A recess commission of the Legislature headed by Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton is reported to be studying proposals as to whether the Metropolitan Parks District be enlarged.

The district now composes 43 cities and towns. But many assert this is no longer adequate and that the district should be enlarged. The trustees are understood to hold this view. For an enlargement of the Metropolitan Parks District dovetails, in their view it is said, logically with the development of the Bay Circuit.

**Justification for Stand**

Hence if Senator Hollis's commission should decide to propose an enlarged Metropolitan District—say to encompass all communities within a radius of 20 or 25 miles of the State House—it would be in keeping for the trustees (who fathered the original district) to publicly support the move.

That is where the Bay Circuit comes in. This proposed parkway would fall well within an en-

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# Nazi Trickery Faces Hoover Food Plea

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 16—Herbert Hoover, Director of the Commission which fed 10,000,000 Belgians in the World War, today had placed before the people his case for a second American effort, this winter, to save 37,000,000 persons in Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Central Poland, and Finland from "the stark fact of oncoming famine."

In an address before the students of Vassar College, which was carried over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Hoover asserted last night that American opinion which had expressed itself recently through polls and the statements of prominent groups as being opposed to sending food to Europe, was misinformed. These five "little nations," he said, could be fed without assisting Germany, without the use of American vessels, and without American money.

Mr. Hoover said he was not discussing the issues of war or ideology, but whether American moral leadership, which had assumed world responsibilities, was going to condemn 15,000,000 persons, those hardest hit by hunger, to die.

**Many Descendants in America**

"The problem I am putting to you tonight," the former President said, "cannot be answered by saying hush, hush. As famine and disease rise with the cold weather and the bleak spring, the cries of these people will rise above any censorship, above any smug statement in comfortable drawing rooms or offices. And in America and other neutral countries there are 20,000,000 of people descended from the Finns, the Dutch, the Norwegians, the Poles, and the Belgians. They will not be quieted by polls of American opinion or the conclusions of the wise."

While the election campaign was on, Mr. Hoover said, he refrained from pressing the issue, lest it be stained by partisanship, but he reminded his audience that safeguarded proposals for feeding the hungry of the five small nations had been drawn up. The French were not included, he declared, because of the "present obscurity of their food and political situation."

"These proposals," he said, "were that the Germans, on one hand, agree (A) not to take any of the domestic products of these people and to furnish the equivalent of any food that may already have been taken; (B) to permit such imports as can be had from other parts of Europe; (C) allow free passage of food ships without attack. On the other hand, the Brit-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

### Hoover Plan Finds Sharp Differences

*By the Associated Press*

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 16

Former United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott, one of Mr. Hoover's aides in relief work during the World War, said today that it would be "stupid and cruel" for the United States to ask England to relax its blockade so that food and supplies could be sent to Western Europe. Such relief, he contended, would afford a "certain amount of comfort to Germany and tend to prolong the war."

Boston, Nov. 16

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the International Society of Christian Endeavor and of the World's Christian Endeavor, announced that the Society trustees had unanimously voted support of the Hoover plan. While favoring "utmost material and spiritual aid to Britain," he nevertheless said that "aid to Britain and relief to these starving peoples belong together. United they would make for American unity in world crisis."

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Nov. 16—While Mr. Herbert Hoover's humanitarian outlook is fully appreciated here, it is thought that a more careful examination of Europe's food situation in the devastated countries should convince him that ultimately the Nazis would be the main beneficiaries of any supplies.

The Germans, it is declared, could exploit food relief as an indirect method of defeating the British blockade without the conditions among Nazi victims being much improved.

At the outset a pertinent question is, Who here in Europe made this appeal for food supplies? As far as it is here traceable, the call does not come voluntarily from any leading citizen in the suppressed countries. In fact, their representatives abroad, fighting for the restoration of liberty, have declared openly that despite the sufferings of their own people the British blockade against the Germans must be maintained.

**Nazis Boast of Reserve**

Mr. Hoover's earlier statement talked of 30,000,000 persons likely to starve in Europe. This is gravely disputed by leading American experts, and when mention is made of the trade which these small countries now absorbed have lost it should be remembered that a great proportion of it remains unaffected, since it was going to Germany and therefore it is the Reich's concern to maintain it.

This year's European harvest is only 15 per cent less than last year's, and when Germany could recently boast of a wheat reserve of 7,000,000 tons it is obvious that the issue isn't one of supply but of distribution, for which Germany is responsible.

Regarding the question of supply, it may have been forgotten that from the outbreak of war until these small countries were ab-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

# British and Nazis Intensify Raids; Allies Plan 'Axis'

**England called upon to lead in organizing a council of all peoples opposed to Reich.**

**Nazis use 500 planes in large-scale attack on London — Hamburg raided by British.**

By E. Berg Holt

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Nov. 16—While the Axis continues to call nonbelligerent statesmen to Berlin in its attempt to form a new order based on subjection of what the Nazis regard as the "lesser breeds of men," influential voices are heard here urging that Britain should immediately intensify the leadership in a different kind of world order, based on freedom and equality.

Indeed some foreign diplomats declare that a plan for a conference of Allied representatives to inaugurate such new international "brotherhood" is already for advanced.

It is at any rate certain that increasing attention is being paid to this aspect of the war. For instance, The Times of London today after describing the Axis system of self-supporting continental blocs as a "step backwards into the darker ages of barbarism" adds a strong plea for drawing together the "western nations of the Old World and the New into forms of closer collaboration and interdependence, cutting right across continental divisions."

**"Common Council" Proposed**

This follows a letter given prominence in the same journal yesterday in which Mr. Leonard Behrens urged the formation of an international "common council."

This council would be composed of representatives of the British Commonwealth, Allied Governments, the Free French, and, if possible, Germans, Austrians, and Italians opposed to the present regimes in their fatherlands.

The objects of such a Council, Mr. Behrens added, would not only be prosecution of the war but consideration of how to reconstruct Europe when the war is over.

The fact that such ideas are so much to the fore here throws new light on the latest efforts of Nazi diplomacy to speed up European and Asiatic reorganization.

No sooner is Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff out of Berlin than Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer goes back there for the second visit in a few weeks. Señor Serrano Suñer this time is also going to Paris, thus indicating in the opinion of diplomatic observers here that hopes are still held out in Axis circles of persuading Vichy to accept a "peaceful" redistribution of France's North African territories, despite the fact that the blow to the Italian fleet at Taranto has greatly strengthened Vichy's power to resist any such transfer.

**"Empty Void or Bargain?"**

As far as the Molotoff visit is concerned observers here incline to the view that the reticence in the official communiqués may mean anything between what the Times today calls an "empty void or a peculiarly sinister bargain."

Tass, the official Russian news agency, denied that agreement was reached with Japan at the expense of China. There are no signs as yet of any similar understanding with the Axis at the expense of the Balkans. But in neither case is the possibility of such bargains being ruled out as regards the future.

What is felt to be a certainty, however, is that the success of the fleet air arm at Taranto and the mounting achievements of the gallant Greek armies in the Pindus area, Epirus, and around Koritsa have combined to give Britain and the Allies a diplomatic initiative which hitherto has belonged to the Axis.

**Axis Prestige at Stake**

This indeed may explain the sudden intensification of German bombing of London and the Midlands, as the Reich seeks to make up in the air for the prestige that it has lost elsewhere.

Meanwhile it is generally agreed that the sudden change in the diplomatic outlook can only be turned to the best advantage by underlining the fact that five Governments, Czech, Polish, Norwegian, Dutch, and Belgian, and the organization of Free Frenchmen stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain in working for a new order based on willing co-operation instead of compulsion, and law instead of force. The significance of impending developments in London in this connection can scarcely be overestimated.

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—German bombers, attacking in formation, smashed at London with sudden intensity early today in a large-scale raid which the British Press Association estimated involved upward of 500 planes—as many as the Nazis reportedly hurled against industrial Coventry the night before.

The Press Association's air correspondent declared that "the enemy used as many planes as were used in the attack on Coventry," and added: "It was an attack on a grand scale."

Exact extent of damage to bomb-shattered Coventry remained unknown today as rescue workers continued to work in the ruins of buildings. Fires which were still burning in the severely-devastated Midlands industrial city guided German raiders who returned last night to attack other Midlands targets.

Civilian casualties in London were believed heavy as explosives and fire bombs rained down through rifts in the clouded sky and shattered apartment buildings, shops, and homes in the suddenly intensified attack.

A Government communiqué which described the bombing as "heavy and sustained" declared that "in view of the weight of the attack" the number of casualties was smaller than "might have been expected."

**Heavy Attacks by British**

An Air Ministry communiqué credited British fliers with "heavy attacks of their own overnight"—aimed principally at the big German port of Hamburg where "docks, oil plants and other objectives" were said to have been bombed.

[The German radio in a broadcast heard by NBC in New York admitted that large numbers of British planes attacked Berlin last night.]

Other British squadrons were said to have attacked airdromes and the "invasion ports" in German-occupied territory.

A communiqué said "little damage and few casualties have been reported" from bombed Midlands communities and indicated there was no repetition of the previous night's concentrated assault.

Towns near London and in Southwestern England also were raided.

**Defense Crews Check Fires**

London's ground guns, credited with having beaten back several attacks early in the night, failed to stop the renewed onslaught after midnight. A communiqué said, however, many of the bombers were kept so high that "accurate bombing was impossible."

Home Defense crews worked throughout the night checking numerous fires in central London.

"This is the worst night yet," one air raid warden said, "at least in numbers." He said he counted 80 bombers in formation at one time during the raid.

Several apartment buildings crumbled under direct bomb hits. Rescuers dug for families in the wreckage. A boarding house was smashed.

Two bombs hit a shop where nearly 100 persons were sheltered in the basement. One smashed through the roof of the building and the other blew in the shop front, showering debris upon those inside.

**British Convoy Attacked**

At sea, meanwhile, it was reported from Berlin that a British convoy of 20 ships was attacked 500 miles off Ireland by German bombers. Berlin sources claimed that two merchantmen of 9,300 and 16,000 tons, respectively, had been sunk.

[The Italian newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia declared today that an Italian submarine in the Atlantic had sunk a former United States destroyer which was one of 50 traded to the British. It also claimed that the British battleship of the Ramillies class, reported yesterday by the Italian High Command as hit by torpedoes, had been sunk.

Four German merchantmen in Tampico Harbor, Mexico, made a dash for freedom during the night, leading to speculation that they might be planning a meeting with German surface warships in the vicinity of the Caribbean. One of the vessels, the Orinoco, was towed back into port with engine trouble shortly after the dash. Another caught fire in the Gulf of Mexico.]

**Full extent of Coventry damage still unknown: Page 5.**

## Le Havre Bombed

VICHY, France, Nov. 16 (AP)—News reaching here today from Le Havre, German-held port, said British bombs had exploded a German munitions train, destroying 500 homes in Graville, a suburb, and causing a large number of casualties. Gasoline plants also were reported demolished.

# The Week in Focus: Air Warfare Weakens Italian Fleet and Lashes Coventry

## Convoy Saved by Heroic Crew; Willkie for 'Alert Opposition'

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

At Taranto where the pride of Italy's fleet lay at anchor, and at Coventry, medieval English city lately manufacturing airplanes and engines, the air war struck hard, swift blows.

London claims the disabling of three battleships and four smaller warships. Half of Italy's capital ship strength is said to be out of commission for some time at least.

The Coventry raid, while not seriously damaging military objectives, according to London, endured England's most intensive raid of 10½ hours. Some 500 tons of explosives, and 60,000 pounds of incendiary bombs, are said to have been dropped.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the story of Taranto with evident relish, because Italy's Navy had refused to come out and fight. The British public, themselves subjected to Italian as well as German bombing at home, welcomed signs that the Government might be taking the offensive.

Italy denied the full British report of three battleships and four smaller ships disabled, but admitted damage to one battleship.

On land in Greece, the Duce's forces also sustained reverses. The first phase of Italian invasion ended in complete failure. Greeks claimed their soil had been almost entirely cleared of invaders, while the defenders held advanced posts in Albania dominating the Italian base at Koritsa.

Britain supported the Greeks with air and naval attacks against Italian bases and lines of communication.

The Axis lashed back with intensified sea and air warfare against Britain's own trade arteries in the North Atlantic.

Berlin sought to buy Russian compliance with Axis schemes at parleys held in the German capital.

In the United States, election aftermath found a "loyal but alert Opposition" rallying under the leadership of Wendell Willkie.

The earth shook in Rumania, slowing slightly the flow of Germany's oil supplies.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, symbol of England's efforts to avoid war, passed on in this week when men remembered Armistice Day—22 years after the "War to End Wars."

### Taranto and Singapore

The single swift action at Taranto transformed the situation in the Mediterranean, according to First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander, but in addition "the balance of sea power throughout the oceans of the world has been decisively altered."

From Taranto, in the instep of Italy's boot, to Singapore, on its peninsula tip at the crossroads of the Orient, is a full 6,600 miles. Yet soon after the Taranto victory that took place on the night of Nov. 11-12, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, arrived by air at Singapore. Following Mr. Alexander's pointed reference to other oceans, the move was seen as evidence of a stronger Far Eastern policy.

Closer to Britain, in the wintry reaches of the North Atlantic, new units of the Royal Navy arrived from the Mediterranean to join in the hunt for the German surface raider that had attacked convoys. Earlier German claims of wiping out an entire convoy were refuted by London, as all but six of the 38 ships made port.

### Saga of the Jervis Bay

A hero's welcome awaited every survivor from the crew of the armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay. Like a gull flying in the face of a sea eagle, she attacked the Nazi raider alone, while 32 of her brood of 38 merchantmen escaped.

Little has been heard of surface raiders since the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee fled into Montevideo before the guns of smaller English ships early in the war. Whether the Atlantic raider is of the pocket battleship class has not been confirmed, but the hunt is on.

Britain meanwhile returned to the offensive in the Mediterranean. Rome admitted two other raids on Taranto, as well as on other bases, including Durazzo in Albania, main port of debarkation for reinforcements against Greece.

Other effects of the Taranto victory include:

Easing of pressure on the hard-worked British naval squadrons in the Mediterranean, under command of the taciturn Scotsman, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham. The Mediterranean capital ship ratio, London discloses, has been reversed from six-to-four in favor of Italy to four-to-three in favor of Britain.

Further strains on Italy's sea communications to Greece and Egypt, where two invasions are at least temporarily bogged down. An Italian convoy off the port of Valona suffered the sinking of one supply ship, firing of two others, damage to another and to a destroyer, as Britain followed up its naval advantage.

### The Fighting Greeks

Outnumbered six-to-one in population, and only by some lesser proportion in the field, the 7,000,000 Greeks gave such an account of themselves this week as to win the applause of freemen everywhere.

Rome, having previously shifted its high command on the Greek front by sending Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Undersecretary of War, apparently ceased attempting to salvage its first plan of campaign, and began to devise another. In the lull, Greeks consolidated their positions.

The Italians officially admitted in Rome that unforseen difficulties had arisen in Greece. They spoke of bad weather and muddy mountain roads. But observers on the spot gave more credit to the indomitable Greeks.

The least critical remark that is being made about the Italian drive is that it underestimated both the attitude and the ability of Greece. Since the Duce's prize troops, his famed Alpini, appear to be disorganized and captured or killed in wholesale lots, many observers are drawing disadvantageous conclusions about Fascism's widely-publicized fighting machine.

On the assumption that this reversal is due mainly to overconfidence, military commentators are reserved toward stressing too much the prospects for indefinite Grecian resistance. But Britain's growing naval and air assistance is taken into account. What the Germany Army will do is not yet known generally. Should the Duce have to call the Nazi Blitzkriegers to his help, Italian prestige is seen as seriously weakened throughout the Near East.

The Italian campaign that failed aimed at driving three columns through Greece.

In the north, the Greek armies have not only prevented a dash to Salonika, but have pushed into Albanian territory and mounted guns on the heights overlooking the Italian base at Koritsa.

In the center, where Italy's main effort was concentrated, Greece cut off an attempted two-pronged advance along the Pindus Mountains to Kalabaka and Arta. This thrust was meant to reach the railhead at Kalabaka and cut Greece in two.

Along the western coast, Italians met disaster at the cold, swift Kalamas River. Greeks prevented a crossing, and so the coastal column could not reach the calculated junction point at Arta.

Behind the lines, every Greek does his part. Eons, both boys and girls in their blue Scout uniforms, take over men's work, direct traffic, assist during air raids, drive trucks.

### Molotoff in Berlin

Both Berlin and Moscow remained reticent about results of the visit to the German capital of Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar. The uncommunicative communiqué simply said that "a natural accord on all important questions of interest" to both powers had been reached.

Left to speculate on the meaning of these words, observers saw several possibilities. One is that the Soviets have agreed to a "sphere of interest" lying between that of Germany and Italy in Europe, and of Japan in East Asia. Presumably this would result in Russian pressure on Turkey not to resist Axis advances into the Near East.

On the other hand, Moscow is seen as playing a waiting game, intent only on avoiding a clash with Germany as long as the German army is not seriously engaged elsewhere.

### Minority of 22,000,000

Democracy, according to Wendell Willkie, depends no less on a watchful Opposition than on free elections and rule by the majority.

Responding to thousands of letters and telegrams from those who had supported him in the presidential race, he sat quietly at the microphone in his Commodore Hotel apartment Monday night and gave his wiews on how the minority of 22,000,000 should act in the crucial months ahead.

Speaking not only as titular head of the Republican Party, but in the name of the Democrats and Independents who rallied to his standard, he advocated national unity, but unity that takes full account of essential democratic processes for restraining the majority.

"Principles," he said, "are not like football suits to be put on in order to play a game and then taken off when the game is over."

Enunciating five specific points for early governmental action, he bespoke the uneasiness of millions over a Federal financial program that takes the easy road of borrowing without sufficient attention to a "pay-as-you-go" policy. He referred specifically to the prompt New Deal recommendation of a debt ceiling raised to $65,000,000,000 — and this expected to suffice only two years.

Mr. Willkie disclaimed any intention of placing himself personally at the head of a non-governmental opposition. He asked Willkie clubs to remove his name from their titles, but said he felt it would be entirely proper and necessary for the clubs to carry on their work. Of 1944 he said that it "would take care of itself."

President Roosevelt, in his Armistice Day speech, appealed for national unity, and pledged co-operation "with all who place true Americanism above all other considerations."

In his relations with the press, which in the main opposed his re-election, Mr. Roosevelt stepped off to an unaccustomed chilly start. He has always bantered even when he chided. Nothing openly was said in a contrary mood, but for the first time in his nearly eight years in the White House, he canceled a regular press conference.

The explanation, "No news," failed to satisfy correspondents, who already were uneasy over the strange treatment meted out to Paul Mallon, who writes a syndicated column. He opposed Mr. Roosevelt's re-election. Arriving for the first press conference after Mr. Roosevelt's return to Washington, Mr. Mallon was met by a Secret Service agent who said he could not attend.

After protests and conferences word came out that the whole thing was a mistake. But the alert Washington press corps sensed and spoke freely about a new and distinctly repressive attitude toward their vital public function.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes went so far as to chide editors in general for being so far from reflecting majority opinion as shown at the polls. Several editors replied that they had fairly presented all facts, and were entitled to interpret the facts independently, without following the majority.

President Roosevelt, charged with the most momentous decisions in American history, slipped quietly away for a Potomac and Chesapeake Bay cruise, with a few advisers.

John L. Lewis, bound by his promise to resign as C. I. O. head if Mr. Roosevelt won, will continue to influence that body through his presidency of the United Mine Workers, according to William Green leader of the A. F. of L. Moves for labor peace took shape as Mr. Lewis's hour of action neared.

### Vichy-Hitler Rift?

Out of obscure events emerges a pattern indicating growing tension between Berlin and Vichy.

After Herr Hitler's visit to Paris a few weeks ago it was noted that France did not join openly and to the hilt in Axis plans against England. This week Vichy protested to Berlin against expulsion of French-speaking residents from the Province of Lorraine. Vice-Premier Laval also announced that a definitive peace would not be signed until the war is over.

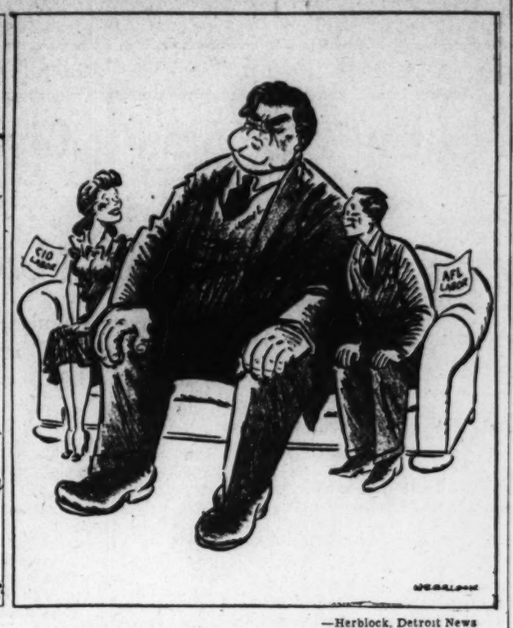
Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces, meanwhile captured Libreville, chief port of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa. London listed the colonies now officially supporting his cause as French Equatorial Africa, French establishments in India, New Caledonia, French Oceania (Tahiti), and the New Hebrides. In Africa, he rules from the west coast at Gabon to Italian Libya on the north, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the northeast.

—Harper, Birmingham Age-Herald

**Still Available**

—Ding, Des Moines Register

**Appearances Are Sometimes Deceptive**




—Herblock, Detroit News

**"Papa, Did You Say You Were Going for a Walk?"**

## Washington Record

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**President:**

Sent nomination to the Senate of Dr. Harry A. Millis, of the University of Chicago, to become a member of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding J. Warren Madden, former Chairman, whom the President simultaneously nominated to a Judgeship on the United States Court of Claims.

Designated Thursday, Nov. 21, as Thanksgiving Day.

Made two speeches on Armistice Day and left Tuesday night for an extended boat trip on the Potomac.

**Congress:**

Held short bi-weekly meetings; transacted no business.

**Departments:**

Federal Housing Administration: Announced $1,000,000,000 increase in amount of outstanding mortgages which it may insure.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Intensified studies of subversive influences in the United States.

Commerce Department: Estimated that state tax collections amounted to $4,086,000,000 this year, an increase of 7 per cent over 1939.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reported that the United States Employment Service placed 305,000 workers in private industry during September, which is a new high since October, 1939.

## British Await New Aid From Roosevelt Victory

**ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, the Fascist editor, asserted today the United States was not neutral even before the war and some day would see "if its blind evaluations" of the European situation, along with her aid to Britain, had not caused the United States political and economic damage."**

**He criticized American newspapers for their comment on Italian naval casualties and said an Axis victory was certain.**

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—With aerial and sea warfare of the past few days pointing to increased future activity, it is not surprising that the average Briton's primary interest in the administration at Washington centers about policies governing an accelerated flow of planes and other war materials to Britain.

Britain is, therefore, wholeheartedly satisfied that the critical election period is over, and that President Roosevelt—the man they considered most likely to speed up aid to Britain—is still at the helm at Washington.

Britain and America, as viewed here, now stand relatively free during the most critical period of the war from the consequences of any incompetent leadership or hampering partisanship in the Washington Administration — a consequence which most Britons believe would have followed any change in Washington personnel.

A lack of this freedom would have heartened the Axis powers and Japan, since nothing could have subserved their policy so conveniently as an America forced to concentrate upon new internal developments just when all the United States strength and prestige should be concentrated upon international developments.

**Place in World Affairs**

Viewed from abroad President Roosevelt is seen as a national leader who has done much to bring America to realize its important position in world affairs.

He is hailed in Britain as one who in foreign policy has led his people to perceive the essential interdependence of the world's democracies in the present struggle.

This has shown itself practically in the change-over from a position of "unconditional neutrality" toward the European war to full assistance "short of war" for Britain.

The United States, it is expected here, will now certainly speed up war aid to Britain, not simply by more war materials making their way more speedily across the Atlantic, but also that United States policy in the Far East will considerably relieve British concern for possible developments in that part of the world.

**Hope for Financial Aid**

Should necessity arise it is also hoped here that existing American legislation will be altered so as to render possible direct financial aid to this country, though this aid is momentarily declared unnecessary Direct United States financial credits to Britain are excluded at present by existing texts of the Johnson and Neutrality Acts.

It would, however, be an incomplete statement of British satisfaction with United States policies merely to attribute it to the British desire for increased war materials. Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt are seen here as powerful supporters, and outstanding leaders of the democracy for which Britain fights today.

One British newspaper commented that the President's "words and action tell a story of courageous opposition to tyranny and of a crusade for a new deal for the weak and oppressed." Mr. Roosevelt, it is held, stands for the "little man" and his new deal.

**Expression of Democracy**

Whatever the judgment of the American people, it is seen by the average man here as a new expression of democracy—an attempt at a reinterpretation in light of contemporary needs.

Even in the midst of this great struggle—really because the average man here believes this is what it is all about—the average Britisher who is giving much thought to the problem of the failure of present-day democracy to solve many contemporary difficulties is also looking for a new interpretation of democracy.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull undoubtedly realize that the totalitarian challenge has had a superficial success because it has given a semblance of an answer to this problem.

The threat of the quarter century between the end of the World War and today the average man sees as due to failures to apply democracy in the social and economic, rather than the political sphere—that is, the struggle is not for forms of government, but concerning such issues as unemployment.

Neither Britain nor the United States has as yet solved these problems, and so all attempted solutions are naturally followed closely here.

**A Challenge to Nazis**

A dynamic conception of democracy, it is felt here, is a most inspiring challenge to the Nazis, and indicates that instead of merely depending upon past exploits, democracy has faith in its own capacity for adaptation and fashioning the future world.

This is how Britain interprets that phrase in Mr. Roosevelt's Armistice Day speech in which the President said, "We recognize that the processes of democracy must be greatly improved in order that we may attain those purposes."

It is this recognition of the need for adjusting democracy in terms of a changing world which Britain in the throes of the present struggle heartily approves, particularly Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy of the little or ordinary man.

The merits or demerits of the practical working of the New Deal must be judged by Americans themselves, but fundamentally it is interpreted by many Britons as up-dating those revolutionary and forward-looking conceptions inherent in democracy's origins by applying them to social and economic issues.

**Federal or Private Initiative**

Here of course British interpretation of the American policy meets a wide cleavage on the important issue of private enterprise or Government initiative in economic affairs.

As seen from the British viewpoint President Roosevelt is inclined to rely more upon federal investment than private investment as a means of removing existing economic difficulties and of approaching the position of a juster economic equality. But under present world conditions Britain sees not only how "increasing regimentation and control form an inevitable part of the plans to combat dictatorship," but also how since "free enterprise" has lost much of its meaning, Government is developing a positive industrial role in a world of rapid change. It is not that the majority in Britain today welcome this as an ideal solution, but consider that it is the only one possible at least for the present.

The New Deal therefore, according to the average man here, brings the United States in line with world developments.

This is of great significance, particularly since equally important with United States help during the war will be its co-operation in peace and reconstruction.

**"Deficit Finance" Questioned**

While this is the general British viewpoint it should be pointed out that certain sections of the community, especially finance, have had grave doubts regarding certain aspects of the Roosevelt Administration's policy.

This might be summarized in a quotation from a recent editorial of the Financial News which states "few reasonable men would quarrel with the Administration's quest for social reforms or with the plea that former abuses of industrial power must be checked by federal control.

"But in the last decade Washington . . . has replaced a crusade for economy by wholesale indorsement of 'deficit finance'. The New Deal has been expensive and has clearly left industry in a precarious stage of recovery as soon as the prop of federal expenditures has been withdrawn."

But whatever the judgment regarding details of the Roosevelt Administration—that is an American affair—Britain is on the whole relieved that the present Administration remains in office not only because it means a great drive in American war aid for this country, but also because it sees in President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull outstanding forward-looking democratic leaders.

If Woodrow Wilson was considered as speaking for the "common man" during the World War then Mr. Roosevelt is the mouthpiece of the "little man" today, and Secretary Hull is the vigorous spokesman of "working democracy."

**United States industry seen as close to point where all British and U. S. war material demands can be met: Financial Page.**

## Martinique Affirms Friendship for U. S.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, (AP)—A communiqué issued Nov. 15 said the recent visit of United States Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade and the presence here of an American consul and naval attache "should suffice to eliminate any attempt to disturb the excellent relations between the French Antilles and the United States."

The Government statement reiterated that Admiral Greenslade's visit had "confirmed the existing agreement" on friendly relations with the United States, and also that:

"Martinique is French and continues to carry out the orders of French Government quarters at Vichy;

"Troops which are said to be actively training are only executing the normal training of any garrison force in peacetime;

"Airplanes from the (aircraft carrier) Bearn (the planes were purchased from the United States before France fell) are still in the same condition on land without any landing field;

"Rumors of the arrival of German pilots are absolutely false."

## Joseph A. Brandt Named Oklahoma U. President

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—Joseph A. Brandt, director of the Princeton University Press, was elected president of the University of Oklahoma at a meeting of the Board of Regents Nov. 15.

President Lloyd Noble of the regents said Dr. Brandt would begin his duties Aug. 1, 1941.

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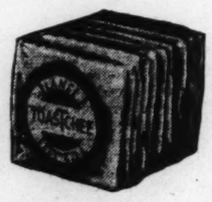

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# Regulation of Farm Prices To Be Weighed by Grangers

By Dorothea Kahn

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 16—That much debated farm question—shall agricultural prices be regulated so that the farmer gets a price for his crop based on average cost of production—is getting increased attention from the National Grange now in session here.

A committee appointed a year ago to study the subject today made a report asking the convention to consider some form of price stabilization for that portion of the farmer's crops domestically consumed. The Grange as an organization will determine its future position on this issue when resolutions come up for adoption next week. Yesterday it sent a wire to President Roosevelt simply pledging support to his program "to secure for the farmer his just share of the national income," as well as in his work to maintain peace and build up national defense.

In regard to the price question, farmers meeting here are looking hard for a better answer than has yet been found. They point out that they have not obtained the parity prices many hoped to achieve through the AAA crop control program.

**Buying Power Down**

When parity does not exist, it means that agriculture is not getting the share of the national income it got in the five normal years before the World War. The buying power of the farm dollar is below standard, say agricultural economists, and many blame this situation on the fact that the other economic groups, labor and industry, have obtained some measure of price regulation through Government sponsored action. Labor, they point out, has its minimum wage law, industry its fair trade practice acts. Should not farmers be given similar controls, they demand.

Ervin E. King, Washington State Grange Master, who has led the minority movement for a "cost of production" plank in the Grange platform, has worked out a plan in great detail. He would have the President appoint an "Agricultural Fair Price Board" similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal Trade Commission. This Board would give out to the State administrators of the act the average price of commodities for the year and the amount domestically consumed. To get such figures would be mere routine work, says Mr. King, since they are already compiled, and have been for years, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Local administration would be in the hands of locally elected State and county committees.

Mr. King would have cost of production determined for the country as a whole, not on the basis of regions. Poor farmers would probably not be able to make money on the average price, but that would be their lookout, just as it is the poor business man's. Average and good farmers, he holds, would make a decent living.

**Similar to McNary's**

Ray W. Gill, Master of Mr. King's neighbor State, Oregon, reports that his State Grange is in substantial accord with the Washington State program. So are Idaho and Montana. Then, way across the country, Virginia favors a price regulation plan. And Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the North Carolina Grange, says he is in general agreement with Mr. King on fundamentals.

A somewhat different plan is put forward by C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grangers who are supporting his particular proposal for a two-price system.

All these plans bear some resemblance to Vice-Presidential candidate Charles L. McNary's two-price proposal, but most of them are older than the recent campaign.

Of course there are other Grange leaders who oppose such plans as vigorously as these leaders endorse them, claiming they would all cause more problems than they would solve. The issue is sure to be given full discussion before any decision is taken this year.

# Lewis-Hillman Conference Taken to Mean C. I. O. Peace

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 16 (AP)—The threat of a fractional split up in the national Congress of Industrial Organizations convention next week over partisan politics, labor unity and internal policies btgan to fade today after C. I. O. leaders, John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman, met in a surprise conference apparently to discuss their estrangement.

The meeting that followed a boardwalk greeting was the first in many months and sent reports spreading through convention groups that the two leaders who took opposite sides of the fence in the Roosevelt-Willkie presidential contest had reached the point of burying the hatchet to head off a factional breach on the convention floor.

C. I. O. unionists, who had been expecting a showdown between the Lewis and Hillman partisans, interpreted the conference as a sign that there would be no split in C. I. O.

Mr. Hillman, National Defense Commissioner for Labor Relations, was one of C. I. O.'s leading third-term supporters of President Roosevelt, and long has been an advocate of new endeavors to heal the breach with the American Federation of Labor and to curb the reported influence of Communist Party members in high C. I. O. positions.

Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, came out in the closing stages of the presidential campaign with a plea to labor to back Republican Wendell L. Willkie, coupling it with an attack on President Roosevelt's Administration.

He has also been cool toward peace conferences with the A. F. of L. The meeting of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hillman, two of the most influential labor advocates of C. O. O.'s five-year-old program of industrial unionism in the mass production industries, was interpreted in well informed convention quarters at the first step toward a reconciliation and an understanding on a program.

In his dramatic radio appeal shortly before the election to mobilize labor behind the Willkie candidacy, Lewis declared he would retire as C. I. O. President if President Roosevelt was returned to the White House.

The C. I. O. convention opening Monday, expects to see Mr. Lewis step down from the C. I. O. leadership, turning the post over to Philip Murray, Pittsburgh labor leader, who also is acceptable to the anti-Lewis group lined up with Mr. Hillman.

There were C. I. O. delegates who said they were keeping their fingers crossed on the outcome of the Lewis-Hillman meeting, but sentiment apparently was growing that the C. I. O. convention would act on the demands of the Hillman group without splitting C. I. O. apart.

A few hours before the conference, Mr. Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, dumped a resolution into the convention hopper calling for a change in the constitution to bar from paid jobs in C. I. O.'s national office any one who belongs to a Communist, Nazi or Fascist organization "or any other subversive group or organization."

A. F. of L. leaders have frequently charged that the C. I. O. permitted the so-called left wing groups to obtain a foothold in C. I. O. organizations.

Mr. Hillman and his followers are known to have taken a strong stand against Communists taking an active part in the C. I. O. set-up.

Mr. Lewis has publicly declared that he had no sympathy with Communists. Mr. Hillman and Mr. Lewis met on the boardwalk, greeted each other and disappeared into a hotel room for an hour and a half. They emerged together, apparently on good terms, and went for a walk while the news of their meeting swept through the convention lobbies like a prairie fire.


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## Alabama Protects Holly and Cedars

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Protection of Alabama cedar and Alabama holly from those who cut trees on the property of others at Christmas time and sell them on the market, is the object of a State-wide campaign launched by the Federated Garden Club of Alabama with the support of the State Department of Conservation.

Citizens are being asked by Alabama's Garden Club to co-operate by buying only those Christmas cedars which bear a tag that shows the tree has been grown on the seller's land.

As pointed out by the Conservation Department, the commercial production of Christmas trees offers the farmer and land owner a potential income that compares favorably with timber production.


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# Federal Action Is Expected In Plane Strike

DOWNEY, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP)—Machinery which has been humming 24 hours a day remained idle today within the strike-bound Vultee Aircraft Plant, while Government "trouble shooters" worked behind the scenes to bring management and union into new settlement conferences.

The first day of the Nation's first airplane plant strike since the national emergency began passed without disorder. Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers' Union pickets blocked the plant's seven gates.

Inside, 20 planes scheduled for completion yesterday remained on the line. Non-union production members did not attempt to enter after company officials announced the factory, with orders on hand for $50,000,000 in military aircraft, was closed. A Vultee spokesman said, "We expect the next move to come from Washington."

There, Defense Commission officials indicated that if arbitration is refused, representatives of both sides might be summoned to the capital for further negotiations. Sidney Hillman, Commission Member in Charge of Labor Problems, was reported watching developments closely and there were reports that a decision on the summons might be expected shortly.

Also indicative of the Government's interest was assignment of the veteran Labor Department concilation expert, Capt. Edward H. Fitzgerald, to the strike. The Department sent Lyman H. Sisley here Wednesday, but his preliminary conferences failed to forestall the walkout.

Union leaders called a general meeting today, at which the membership was expected to be asked to approve return to 75 cents an hour as the basic wage demand. Vultee at present pays 50 cents. The union first demanded 75, then reduced the figure to 65. The company offered a boost to 55 cents after three months' employment, and to 60 cents three months later.

"Union members were called out despite the fact that Vultee offered to increase wages more than $1,100,000 a year, based on present employment," said Richard Millar, president. "Within the next few months, expansion made necessary by the national defense program would double the personnel. In other words, the offered pay increase, refused by the union, would amount to more than $2,000,000 a year when the expansion is completed."

L. H. Michener, international representative of the union, thus stated the C. I. O. case:

"While profits in the aircraft industry are zooming sky high, the wage level is grounded far below standards in the automobile industry for work which is most comparable. This is a fact borne out by Federal Trade Commission statistics released last month.

"Workers in the automobile industry receive a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. At Vultee the minimum is 50 cents. The average automobile rate is 98 cents, the aircraft average 62 cents. These discrepancies should not exist in two such comparable industries. Therefore we feel our demands are just."

## Steel Strike Off

MIDLAND, Pa., Nov. 16 (AP)—Crucible Steel Company Mills here again rolled out armament steel for the United States and British Governments today after employees voted by a slim margin to end a week-long strike that had production at a standstill.

The local Steel Workers Organizing Committee Union announced last night that approximately 4,300 strikers voted 52 per cent in favor of resuming work pending conferences with the company on several grievances, including a demand for a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour in one department.

# A. F. of L. Sees President Making Labor Peace Plea

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt is expected to send a message to the American Federation of Labor convention here early next week urging peace between the A. F. of L. and the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Leaders assembled here in advance of the general meeting, starting Monday, expected the message from the White House to lend new impetus to the drive for conciliation between the two labor groups.

When A. F. of L. President William Green makes his annual address Monday he is expected to throw open the door to any C. I. O. unions which may revolt against the leadership of John L. Lewis. Mr. Green conferred with President Roosevelt a few days ago.

Although leaders would not be quoted directly, many confidently expected several important C. I. O. groups to break away and seek affiliation with the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L. officials said, however, that even if Mr. Lewis kept his promise to resign, he probably would continue to dominate the C. I. O. in his capacity as head of the United Mine Workers, largest union in the C. I. O. Mr. Lewis' $25,000 a year salary is paid by the Mine Workers, not the C. I. O.

The labor men generally expressed satisfaction over the resignation of Nathan Witt as secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, and approved the President's appointment of Dr. H. A. Millis to replace J. Warren Madden on the three-man board.

They looked upon this action as presaging a sweeping change in the board's policies.

Matthew Woll, president of the Union Label Trades Department, commenting on Mr. Witt's resignation, said that "at least that's getting to the trouble at its source."

### Woll Re-Elected

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16 (AP)—Matthew Woll yesterday was re-elected president of the Union Labels Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which met in advance of the general convention opening Monday.

Unopposed and re-elected were: Joseph Obergfell, Cincinnati, president of the Brewery Workers' Union, first vice-president; A. A. Myrup, Chicago, Bakery Workers' Union, second vice-president; John J. Mara, Boston, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, third vice-president; T. A. Rickert, New York, president of the United Garment Workers' Union, fourth vice-president; and I. M. Ornburn, Washington, secretary-treasurer.

The Department voted to leave vacant the office of fifth vice-president, recently resigned by Claude Baker, president of the International Typographical Union, because "it will maintain good will and may help secure an early re-affiliation of the I. T. U. with the A. F. of L."

### Coyne Keeps A. F. of L. Job

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16 (AP)—John P. Coyne, president, and all officers were re-elected at the closing session here yesterday of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

## *See It Soon—Old-Time Circus For It's Due for Streamlining*

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 16 (AP)—Next year may be your last chance to see a real old-fashioned circus, like the one where you carried water to the elephants when you were a kid.

Norman Bel Geddes, the streamline designer who created the New York World's Fair highway futurama, joined the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey circus today to begin a two-year modernization project calculated to produce for the season of 1942 a "big show" as different from the traditional circus as modern cars are from the Model-T.

The elephants, clowns, and acrobats will still be there, he guaranteed, but most of the exterior paraphernalia will be different—including, instead of the conventional "big top," a canvas auditorium without poles, suspended from huge portable steel towers 160 feet high.

Changes next year, Mr. Geddes and John Ringling North, Circus President, said, would be confined to the side show tent and the menagerie, where the customary oval of cage wagons will be eliminated and the animals displayed in an integrated exhibition in surroundings resembling their natural habitats.

The designer said he was trying to get transparent plastic bars strong enough to pen in wild animals and yet be invisible to spectators, but that he might have to compromise on metal bars with special chromium plate to make them inconspicuous.

Mr. North said his customary winter trip to Europe in search of new circus acts would be prevented by the war, and that instead he would go to South America, where many outstanding European acts have migrated.

## Sea Cooks Confer

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Settlement of the six-week-old steam schooner strike, possibly by next Monday, was seen today as the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Marine Firemen reached agreement with shipowners on new contract terms.

## *Films Find Mercury Ahead in Crossing Sun*

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP)—Movie and still picture measurements made of Mercury as it passed across the sun's face Nov. 11 show the planet was half a minute ahead of schedule, Dr. Seth B. Nicholson discloses.

"Whether this means an irregularity in the earth's turning on its axis, or in the movements of Mercury or the moon will be for the United States Naval Observatory to determine," said the Mount Wilson Observatory astronomer.


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# Negro Women Honor Founder Of State School

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16—Mrs. Jane Porter Barrett, former superintendent and founder of the Virginia Industrial School for Negro Girls at Peak's Turnout, Va., was honor guest at a special convention of the Virginia State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., recently.

More than 500 members of the Federation and friends gathered in Ogden Hall to pay tribute to Mrs. Barrett, who, upon graduation from Hampton in 1884, went out into the world to spread the Hampton principle of "learning by doing."

The speakers praised Mrs. Barrett's work in founding the industrial school and told how her work has enriched her race in Virginia.

Among the speakers were Hampton Institute's new President, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean; Dr. Willam H. Stauffeur, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; Dr. Early Fox of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland; Thomas C. Walker, of Gloucester, and Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, President of the National Association of Negro Women.

Mrs. Barrett has just retired from the superintendency of the Industrial School for Negro Girls. For a quarter of a century she also was President of the Virginia State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs. Under her guidance, these two organizations worked hand in hand, and it was, the Federation which provided the $3,000 necessary to purchase the land when the school was founded. When the State undertook the support of the school, the Federation continued the work of providing the girls with clothing.

Mrs. Barrett received many gifts at the testimonial service. She received a leather portfolio containing letters of appreciation from her friends and from each of the 80 women's clubs affiliated with the State Federation. The presentation was made by the Federation President, Mrs. Wanser L. Webb, of Norfolk, Va.

## *Marshall House, Gem of the South, Done Over Inside*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Thousands of tourists and other sightseers know where the John Marshall House here is. How many have seen the woodwork of its interior, without a peer among the houses still standing in Richmond? Under the direction of Miss Ellen Harvie Smith, a great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall, this home is now being—one cannot say restored, for it has never needed restoration—but "refreshed," with new paint, paper and hangings. It must look much as it did when the young John Marshall, not yet Chief Justice, led his "Polly" in to admire their fine new home.

When it was built, about 1790, the "Court End" was just beginning to vie with Church Hill as a social center of Richmond. Around the Capitol the lawyers were clustering—Marshall's two brothers-in-law, John Wickham, Edmund Randolph, and Philip Norbone Nicholas. All lived within a few blocks of one another. Many of their homes are gone. Marshall's has lost all its outbuildings, but the home remains, unpretentious, perfect, always cared for. Marshall's descendants owned it until it was bought in 1906 by the city of Richmond for the new John Marshall high school site. Women's organizations fought to save the home of the great Chief Justice, and it was handed over to the care of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, whose headquarters it now it, as well as a mecca for students both of history and of domestic architecture.


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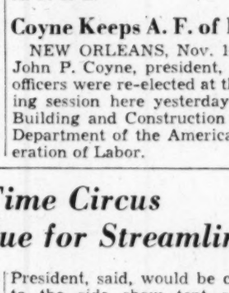

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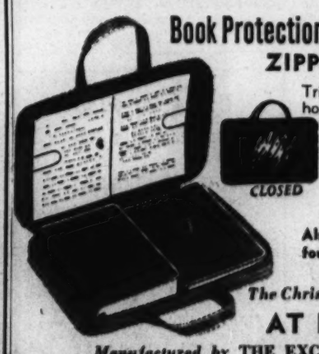

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# Spain's Lifting of News Ban Against U. S. Eases Situation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The sudden lifting today by the Spanish Government of its equally sudden ban yesterday on operations of American newspaper and press service correspondents in Spain lessens momentarily the friction that has been developing between Washington and Madrid, but it still left the United States protesting the Spanish Government's action in seizing military control of the international zone of Tangier in Morocco.

This step on the part of the American Government follows a similar protest from London in which the British insisted that they could not permit the fortification of Tangier which would threaten control of Gibraltar.

The suddenly applied and now hastily withdrawn censorship against all American newspaper press correspondents in Madrid has been a complete puzzle to the State Department. Yesterday it looked as though the American newspapermen were going to be saving a lot of cable tolls for they have been informed that, while they were welcome to remain in the country, they would not be allowed to send out any news. Now the ban's off—at least for the present.

The reason given by the Spanish authorities for imposing the ban was that the United States has refused to allow the Spanish official news agency to function here. This, the State Department denies. It says that it has refused visas to no Spanish correspondents and has not denied a permit to the official Spanish news agency, Efe-Cifra, to operate in the United States.

Evidently the discrimination against the American correspondents in Spain was taken without consultation with American diplomatic representatives as the State Department had no advance notice that it was coming and no authoritative information in explanation. It is for this reason Ambassador Wedell was asked to investigate and make clear that the United States is not barring Spanish journalists.

The announcement of the Tangier protest was made by the State Department in these words:

"Upon instruction of the Department of State, the American Ambassador at Madrid had made certain representations to the Spanish Government concerning the recent action of the Spanish military authorities at Tangier, Morocco.

"Although the United States has not adhered to the convention of Dec. 18, 1923, revised on July 25, 1928, regarding the organization of the statute of the Tangier zone, it possesses certain treaty rights in Morocco, including the international zone of Tangier, on which the representations of this government have been based."

It is to be noted that although the United States may not have technical basis on which to insist upon the maintenance of the internationalization of Tangier and its neutrality, it does possess extraterritorial rights in all of Morocco.

These rights have been affirmed on numerous occasions and they flow from the American-Moroccan treaty of peace and friendship of 1836, the Madrid Convention of 1880 and the Act of Algeciras of 1906 and also through the most-favored-nation principle that the rights extended to other countries accrue to the United States.

At the opening of the war, President Roosevelt recognized the neutral status of Tangier by exempting it from the combat zones laid down in the Mediterranean under the Neutrality Act.

While Spain in the earlier stages of the war expressed its own neutrality, Spanish military authorities in Tangier have acted to impose their jurisdiction over all persons of whatever nationality, and the United States, with Britain, is refusing to recognize such authority over its nationals because of existing extraterritorial rights.

## *Charming House Serves Richmond Negroes' Y.M.C.A.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The recent membership drive of the Negro Y. M. C. A. here attracted attention to the charming house at Third and Leigh Streets which has been its headquarters since 1889. Built in 1802 by Joel Tucker, it has remained singularly unchanged since that day.

In general outlines the house resembles many eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses that one passes on the roads of Virginia—one room deep and two rooms wide, with no windows in the ends except tiny ventilators in the attic.

Within, the house is singularly spacious, four complete stories with magnificent random-width floors, especially in the top story, and six-panel doors, chair rails and deep windows with heavy muntins. The most interesting features are the paneled staircase and a beautiful built-in press in the west room of the main floor.

The home has passed through many hands, those owning it longest being Tucker's widow, Mary, who afterward married James Goden, and Daniel Truehart, who owned it from 1832 to 1865.


# HOW YOUR COMPANY MAY SOLVE THE EMPLOYE LOAN PROBLEM

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# Master War Committee To Unify Canadian Steps

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Nov. 16—Canada is about to establish a national war planning committee, charged with the duty of building a master plan for this country's huge war effort. A group of the ablest businessmen in the nation, it is understood here, will be named to co-ordinate all the various war activities of the country which threaten at present to get out of hand in some places and weaken the entire effort.

It is only beginning to dawn upon the Canadian people that they are not only in the middle of a war but of a rapid economic revolution. The evidences of this process are just starting to appear and they are serious enough to give the Government and Parliament concern. Obviously, the manifold economic changes produced by the war must be meshed somehow if the gigantic machine now under construction is going to work.

The first evidence is a threat of a labor supply crisis. This country has built war industries of a size never contemplated up to last spring. It has committed itself to the manufacture of war materials never made here before and in quantities which would have been considered fantastic before the war. At the same time it has undertaken to raise a substantial army, a small navy and a huge force of trained airmen. Now it is clear that Canada will have difficulty in finding enough men and the right sort of men to do all these jobs.

**"Poaching" Labor Illegal**

The Government has just recognized this danger by a drastic order under which an employer can be heavily penalized if he "poaches" skilled labor from another employer. This is only the beginning. It seems probable now that the Government will have to cut down its plan to train 300,000 young men for military service, in addition to its regular army. Many of the men who would be drawn into the training scheme are needed in munition factories, shipyards and other war industries.

But such measures are only palliatives. The real need today is for trained men and training takes time. One of the first big jobs that the new planning committee must tackle is the wholesale training of skilled mechanics of many sorts. A small start has been made in this project, but clearly much more must be done, to keep pace with the huge expansion of industry now under way.

It is estimated that the total new demand for war services and war industries will be about 350,000 persons in the next year and Canada had no such reserve of employable unemployed persons when the war began. At this rate, it obviously will be necessary as the war effort expands to mobilize many men and women who have never worked before, to drain men out of such work as farm labor and put them into factories, probably to organize women for farm work in some places and, in fact, to undertake such a redistribution of labor supply as this country has never imagined in the past.

**Wage Problems**

Another aspect of the same problem is beginning to appear in a labor agitation for higher wages and the danger of strikes. Here Canada faces a complicated problem of managing its national income so as to maintain the war effort and, at the same time, prevent a disastrous inflation. The government's main desire is to keep wages and prices stabilized at their present level, knowing that if one goes up, the other will follow. A sudden increase in wages now cannot be permitted.

As between September, 1939, and September, 1940, the cost of living index showed a rise of 5.6 per cent only. This was not produced by higher wages, but by other factors like insurance and exchange regulations attributable directly to the war. The Government feels that the present cost of living does not justify wage increases, and the cost of living will not go up if the Government can prevent it, by direct price regulation all along the line if necessary.

**Co-ordination Essential**

All these factors must be considered by the new planning committee, if the war effort is to be held in hand. But a still larger problem faces this country—it must mesh its program more completely with that of Britain and with the armament program of the United States.

Canada has started to build many kinds of munitions, ships, guns, airplanes, tanks, ammunition, explosives. Is Canada as well fitted to build some of these things as Britain or the United States? Could it not get better results by concentrating on fewer vital supplies which it is best equipped to make, which it can make with its existing skills?

This question is for the planning committee to consider in cooperation with the British Government and in consultation with American industrialists from whom Canada can purchase. Altogether Canada faces now the most gigantic problems of organization in its history—an industrial revolution which will affect every Canadian.

## Draft Evader Held

TOPEKA Kan., Nov. 16 (AP)—United States District Attorney S. S. Alexander signed a complaint yesterday charging Alexander Harlow Dewey, Kansas University freshman, with "willful refusal to register under the Selective Service Act." It was the first such action resulting from the draft registration in Kansas.

# Islam: Pathway to Mastery of Middle East

**Turkey's action held key to Mohammedan role in war if Axis decides to drive eastward.**

By R. H. Markham
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

There are indications that the Axis Powers are planning to begin more active military operations in the Middle East. Should that involve invasion of Turkey it would bring them into direct conflict with the Moslem world.

So the question arises: How will the Moslems react; will they side with Great Britain or the Axis?

The answer will depend, first of all, on Turkey itself. Many recent developments indicate that if the Turks fight, the Moslems will side with them and England.

For example, the Egyptian press has become very sharply anti-Axis. The Arabic Review, associated with Cairo University, writes, "If the Germans arrive in the Near East, Moslems, from Morocco to the Indies, will be faced with political, economic and social slavery, exceeding in horror anything European imperialism has ever attempted. We know what kind of servitude, humiliation and organized banditry is imposed by those conquerors."

Another factor of importance is the state visit made to the Egyptian King Farouk's court by the Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan. It is believed the two rulers discussed a general Arab pact, that would include Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Palestine and Syria. Such a plan, if realized, would constitute a united Arab front against Axis aggression in the Near East.

It must be remembered, however, that this combination as yet is only in the realm of hope. Four vital factors will determine future developments: Turkey's response to Nazi threats, the results of the first prospective military clashes, the Moslem world in general, and the Arabs.

Islam is not united and has no official head. No individual can speak for it or direct its actions. Also, the Moslems, who number somewhat more than 200,000,000, are very widely scattered over Asia and Africa. Among them are Japanese, Chinese, Malayans, Indians, Turks, Berbers and Negroes.

**India Has Majority**

The largest group is in India. Besides this geographical diffusion and ethnological diversity, it must be remembered, that Islam has sects, which still further increase disunity. Lacking a central authoritative voice, Islam cannot easily take united action.

Nevertheless, the sympathies of most Moslems are with Great Britain. The spokesmen for the eighteen million Moslem Turks have repeatedly declared, in decisive words, that they would oppose an attempted Nazi invasion.

But even if Turkey should carry out these brave declarations, it could not speak for Islam. For many centuries Turkey was the leader of the Moslems. The Sultans were political champions of Islam and official heads of the Muhammadan religion. But Turkey's reformer, Ataturk, changed this. He abolished the Caliphate and aroused much bitter Moslem opposition. He could thus hardly speak for the Moslem world.

Nor can the present head of Turkey. Still, the Turkish people do enjoy the goodwill of most Moslems throughout the world—perhaps as democratic France enjoyed America's good will.

In some cases, this Moslem sympathy for Turkey would probably be less platonic than America's was for France. Iran, with some 15,000,000 inhabitants, and Afghanistan, with 10,000,000 are definitely on Turkey's side. Most of the 80,000,000 Moslems in India also oppose the Axis. Their importance must not be overrated, for India, as a whole, is not giving Great Britain aid in proportion to its size. As a matter of fact, the principal political group in India, though opposed to Fascism, has been carrying on a domestic battle against British control in India. But the Moslems there are fully on Britain's side. Naturally, Moslems do not approve of Christian overlords, but they dislike Great Britain less than they do the other claimants for mastery, whether Hindus at home or Nazis abroad. Prominent Indian Moslems therefore have issued ringing appeals to their co-religionist urging help for England.

There still remain for consideration the Arab Moslems. Arab nationalists assert there are 70,000,000 Arabs occupying vast contiguous territories in Asia and North Africa. This claim appears to be excessive, but there are more Arabs than Italians or French or even than British people in the British Isles. They are greatly disunited and often take contradictory attitudes on world issues.

Nevertheless both the Axis and Great Britain are trying to win them.

**Favor Britain**

As far as their sentiments go, the Arabs are responding to Great Britain rather than to the Axis. Egypt, with 16,000,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Moslems, is an illustration of this. It is the richest and most advanced of the large Arab communities, so has taken a place of leadership in the Arab world.

At present it is neutral. It is not officially helping England. In fact, many Egyptians resent Britain's control in their country. They would like to be completely free. However, this attitude is tempered by another. For many egyptians feel that Naziism is decidedly worse than British imperialism and have come to feel friendly toward the British Army.

Saudi Arabia, a desert land a third as large as the whole United States and containing 10,000,000 nomadic inhabitants, is the largest Arabian state completely free from foreign control, protection or influence. It is ruled by a strong and able chief, who highly cherishes independence and rejoices in the prestige and advantages that come from guarding Islam's holy places. He has long been considered a friend of England. He is one of the most respected of all contemporary Arab leaders and, though anything but democratic, opposes aggressive Nazi totalitarianism.

Iraq is a free Arab State, closely allied with Great Britain and under British influence. Though it has less than 4,000,000 inhabitants it is a very important country. As in many Near Eastern lands some politicians there favor the Axis. Perhaps they are personally interested; perhaps their aversion to England blinds them to Iraq's real interests. In any case, they work for Herr Hitler and actually try to build up semi-military organizations. One very able Iraq orator serves the Nazis as a radio agitator and his voice is heard all over the Arab world.

**New Hopes in Iraq**

For centuries, the Arabs have been kept in a subordinate position. So they naturally have an attitude of rebellion. Against their oppressors, the Turks, the Iraqians rebelled during the last war and some would rebel against the British now.

However, Iraq has more freedom than at any time since the ancient days of Arab glory and is nearer unrestricted independence than it has been for half a millennium.

Of all the Empires, Great Britain now seems the least menacing. Germany would lay its hand on Iraq's oil, communications and harbors. The Nazis also base their domination on scorn for the darker races. So the intense Arab agitation is not believed to have had very much success in Bagdad.

Between Iraq and Palestine is the small Arab land of Trans-Jordan, inhabited by 300,000 nomads. It is decidedly pro-British, and is important as a connecting link, joining several Arab lands.

The 850,000 Moslem Arabs of Palestine are divided in their attitudes. Among them are some of the most fanatical opponents of Great Britain in all the Near East. They have actually waged war against Britain and in their passion for freedom shown remarkable bravery.

But a great change has come over the Palestinian Arabs since the begining of this war. They have completely suspended anti-British activity and many have begun active co-operation with the Jews as well as the British. The bombing of Arab cities by Italians has intensified anti-Axis sentiment in Palestine. Moslem leaders there have scathingly denounced Mussolini, "the self-appointed protector of Islam."

**Syria Key Land**

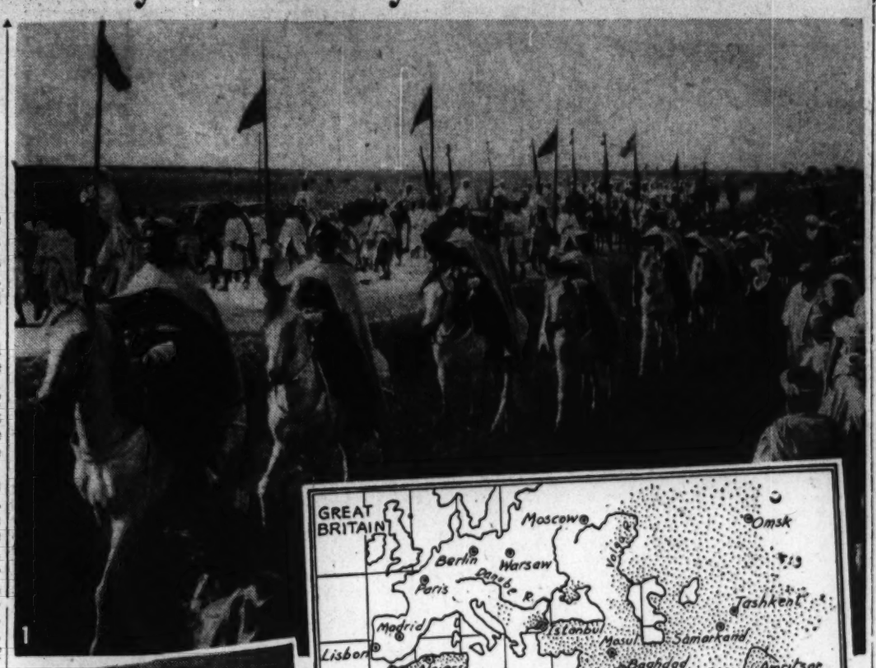
A key Arab land is Syria, lying between Palestine and Turkey. Its three million inhabitants are very mixed, but most are Arabs and a majority are Moslems. Their land was a French mandated area and for years they were among the most active crusaders for a free, united Arab world. Some Syrians were among the most uncompromising Arab rebels. But they, too, changed their attitude after the war began. Naziism now seems to them the greatest danger. During the summer, after the collapse of France, a commission of Italian generals went to Syria for the purpose of winning the people for the Axis cause, but so far they have met only hostility.

The present status of Syria is very indefinite, because France no longer has real authority over it. Some of the Syrians have expressed sympathy for "Free France."

What they want most of all, of course, is free Syria. A majority of them think a British victory would bring them nearer that, than an Axis triumph, even though the Nazis and Fascists now offer them almost anything they want. Trained by their religion, their history and their deserts, the Syrians are quietly watching and waiting.

That is the general attitude of the Arabs; they are on the fence. They hope for a British victory, but they will not take decisive action till they see signs of such a victory.

Twelve hundred years ago these Arabs were the mightiest military force on earth. Led by a dream and inspired by a conviction, they proved irresistible. Now again they are dreaming of a great, free, united Moslem Arabia, bigger than the United States, with far more people than America has west of the Mississippi. Whether they will make a definite bid for such a dream remains to be seen.




Ewing Galloway; Wide World; By a Staff Artist; © C. Lutz; Keystone

**Whom Will the Moslems Support in the European War?**

**(1) A march of Moslem infantry and cavalry among the Moors of French Morocco. (2) King Farouk of Egypt, royal leader of an important Moslem nation. (3) Typical sons of the Moslem desert country of Amman, Trans-Jordan. (4) Ibn Saud, King of the Arab Moslems of Saudi Arabia. (5) Mohammad Ali Jinnah, leader of the great bloc of Moslems in India. Map shows distribution of Moslems throughout the world, except for a scattering in the Far East.**

# Britain Seeks to Enlist United Support of Arabs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 16—A conference now in progress here of 50 Arab chieftains, together with the presence here of Emir Abdullah, ruler of Trans-Jordan, show that Britain, despite its vast commitments in Europe, is by no means diplomatically inactive in the Near or Middle East.

It is hoped that complete Arab solidarity with the British cause will result from these gatherings.

There are also strong Turkish efforts to give concrete evidence of such solidarity through the extension of the Saadabad agreement—among Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan—to include independent Syria, Trans-Jordan, Saudi, Arabia, and Egypt.

Near and Middle Eastern Islam are, in the opinion of experts here, moving toward a closer understanding in face of the common danger from the Axis powers and, while deriving strength from Britain's move in taking the initiative against Italy, united Islam can considerably strengthen Britain's military effectiveness.

**Moslem Unity Urged**

This viewpoint is strongly supported by the Middle Eastern press, which advocates definite Moslem unity and a dynamic policy, rather than the present indifference.

Egypt, despite its apparent national inaction, is not careless of its national responsibilities, as superficial observers might suppose, and important voices are being heard summoning the country to take its place in international affairs.

What the unexpected need for a new Premier will entail remains to be seen. But it is significant that Egypt's former Commerce Minister, Abdul Hady, has been publicly appealing to Egyptian youth to prepare to make the greatest sacrifices for their country's independence, adding: "Slaves are legion and we should not attempt to increase their number."

**Still Officially Neutral**

But Egypt is still not officially at war with Italy, even though its territory has been invaded—an act which, according to a parliamentary decision two months ago, should have rendered Egypt belligerent.

Certain prominent Egyptians challenge this attitude of "never mind." Among these are Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha, Egypt's first Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

The latter particularly emphasizes the need for strengthening Egypt's new economic structure. Britain's promise to take the whole of the present cotton crop will probably bring £30,000,000 to Egypt.

This the ambassador urges should be used to pay off debts to banks, so as to re-establish individual credit, and to make important investments in industrial commercial enterprises.

**Supplying Needs at Home**

Today, when high freights and other circumstances render importation of foreign goods difficult, he sees as the time for satisfying Egyptian needs at home.

It is paradoxical, he declares, that the building trade should be dislocated for lack of certain qualities of steel and timber, when Egypt has large quantities of high grade iron ores near Assouan.

Or, why should Egypt buy from India £1,500,000 worth of bags for cotton and onions when they can be produced locally.

In this connection reports of valuable tin deposits near Kosseir on the Red Sea coast 300 miles south of Suez are arousing attention, especially as preliminary estimates of experts place the possible annual output at 15,000 tons of metal.

## Egypt's Premier

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 16 (AP) — Hussein Sirry Pasha took over the duties of Premier today following his appointment by King Farouk to succeed Hassan Sabry Pasha who passed on Thursday.

Hussein Sirry Pasha was succeeded as Minister of Public Works and Communications by Abdel Dawi Ahmed Bey.

Other cabinet changes were Hassan Sadek Bey, finance; Abdel Galil Abu Samra Bey, social welfare; and Abdel Meguid Aly Ibrahim Bey, Supply and Communications.

## Middle East 'Safe'

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—War Secretary Anthony Eden declared in a radiocast yesterday that while British forces in the Middle East were "growing in numbers continuously," they faced an "immensely formidable" task.

"They have more and better weapons and they know how to use them," he said.

"I told them the future in the Middle East was safe in their hands and I can tell you there is more reason for that confidence than there was a short time ago.

"No one should underestimate the task they are called on to perform, but with every week that passes they are better trained and equipped to carry through to victory.

"Side by side with our forces I saw important Allied contingents, both French and Polish, composed of men who refused to surrender their freedom."

## Jews in Warsaw Forced to Settle In Walled Ghetto

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (AP) — Nearly all Warsaw Jews now have been moved into a walled ghetto of the former Polish Capital, it was disclosed yesterday.

D. N. B., the official German news agency, said that following orders by German authorities, most of the Jews who settled outside of Jewish quarters which had sprung up in Warsaw during the centuries, had been brought back into "a new Jewish quarter" in the last few weeks.

D. N. B. said that the section was erected despite present building difficulties and that Jewish businesses were being moved into the ghetto section by section.

Soon, the news agency said, Warsaw will have no Jewish businesses outside the ghetto walls.

## Filipinos Renew Democracy Pledge

MANILA, Nov. 16 (AP) — Sixty thousand persons, celebrating last night the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, heard President Manuel Quezon rededicate the islands to the cause of democracy and independence.

They watched a military parade and saw Mr. Quezon lay the cornerstone of the new Capitol founding the new capital city.

"We rededicate ourselves to the cause of democracy and independence," said Mr. Quezon at the cornerstone exercises. "Let us pledge anew our loyalty to the Government and people of the United States, and make eternal our gratitude to the great American nation under whose benevolent guidance we attained the blessings of liberty, justice and security."

## *U. S. Generosity Costs Sailors Sleep*

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (CP) — Senator William Duff (Lib.), of Nova Scotia, thinks the United States was pretty generous in leaving so much equipment and supplies aboard the 50 destroyers it made available to Britain and Canada.

The destroyers were transferred to the British and Canadian fleets at an East Coast Canadian port.

"I'm in the shipping business myself," Senator Duff told the Senate. "Whenever I sell a ship I take everything possible off her. But when those destroyers arrived they were so full there was hardly any place for the sailors to sleep."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# China's Primitiveness Helps Resistance

**SHANGHAI, Nov. 16 (AP) —Chinese military leaders, professing to see evidence that the tide of Japanese invasion definitely is ebbing, have issued a statement in Chungking declaring that China is planning for three years more of war if necessary.**

**This was considered a reply to recent rumors of Japanese peace overtures.**

**Chungking authorities, according to dispatches from the capital, reported that further withdrawals of Japanese forces from occupied Chinese territory were imminent.**

**They said that in addition to the evacuation of the Kwangtung region, completed two days ago, the Japanese also were shortening their lines on the Middle Yangtze in the face of vigorous Chinese army pressure.**

By Randall Gould

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—As trucks rumble into Free China over the reopened Burma Road despite temporary interruptions due to Japanese bombings, the age-long puzzle of Chinese ability to resist seemingly more powerful opponents is again vividly to the fore.

China's unbroken resistance, even with most of its supply routes from outside closed, is explained, paradoxically, by the country's economic backwardness. Lumbering and inefficient, the Chinese economy is proving one of the best defenses against all-out aggression.

This fact comes increasingly into focus with the closure of a long list of former trade routes, starting with such major arteries as the Yangtze, in a later phase the Canton-Hankow railway, and most recently the restrictions imposed upon the French Indo-China railway and for a time the Burma route.

That all these closures and restrictions are damaging to China's national Government is an obvious fact. On the other hand, this goes alongside a military point which three years of Japanese campaigning has well brought out —that China does not have and has not had any single military objective so vital that its shattering could have decisive results.

In other words, China is relatively primitive and while in time of peace this is a liability, to be overcome as rapidly as possible, in time of defensive war it becomes an asset in at least some degree. Such development as can be made carefully follows the strong points of the decentralized set-up of old China. That means that Chinese resources are utilized to the exclusion of imported goods, that manufacturing processes are spread out (the industrial co-operative movement is an excellent case in point), and that in communication with the outside world there is development of the older methods of human carriers, camel and other animal caravans, and similar practices which utilize a thousand relatively unknown paths to the coasts.

Methods like this cannot fully take the place of modern traffic channels and methods such as the highway and truck, the railway and train. Yet so vast is China's man power that unbelievable results can be produced by primitive methods. Even before the most recent impairments of free China communications, American and other observers had marvelled at the quantity of tung oil brought down to the sea by human carrier as means of paying off obligations to the United States. This type of activity is increasing.

Even so, trade route closures and imposition of new Japanese-enforced trade restrictions are having drastic effect upon China, especially in beleaguered Shanghai. Industries are hard hit, as well as the lot of the Shanghai industrial worker. As compared with the last prehostility year, 1936, an all-time high record of 449.18 (on a 1936 base of 100) was set in July for the index of cost of living for Shanghai Chinese workers, with 6.21 per cent increase during the single preceding month. For the same month, the purchasing power of the 1936 dollar fell from 23.6 cents in June to 22.2 cents for July.

**Fewer Outlets for Shanghai**

At the same time there were fewer outlets for Shanghai's manufactured goods because of such factors as military operation in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces, to the south, the closure of the French Indo-China routes into "free China," the application of import added to export restrictions in North China under Japanese instruction, and import restrictions in the Malayas, Netherlands Indies and elsewhere.

There was a crash in speculation in May and since that time, Shanghai industry has passed into a period of depression. Many factories have had to slacken in production. Some of the cotton mills have not shortened hours or cut down days of work per week but have decreased output by 30 per cent through reducing the number of spindles in operation.

Tea "hongs" have not received crops so work has been at a standstill, the same holding true of silk filatures dependent on new cocoons which have not reached Shanghai. Various other places have closed down or greatly reduced output, these including rubber shoe factories, flashlight bulb factories (only 10 working out of 32 south of the Soochow Creek) and machine shops.

Official reports say that this means a "reduced buying power of the workers," which in Shanghai is another way of saying that the workers are begining to go hungry. At wages of less than an American nickel a day, even a frugal Chinese worker (with food at the index of 485.80 as compared with 1936's 100) is hard put to it to eat, much less save anything.

**Full Domination Given Up**

Chinese businessmen in occupied China are increasingly asserting economic powers that compel Japanese to modify original plans for complete domination.

Wang Ching-wei, still attempting to win his fellow Chinese over to Japan's side although most of them regard him as a traitor, is adopting a new emphasis upon restoration of Chinese rights and privileges. But until concrete proofs can be seen that he really has achieved something, the prospects are that Chinese native business and industry will remain skeptical. The lessons of more than three years are well learned and hard to wipe out.

An anonymous Chinese supporter of the Wang "Peace Party," writing in Finance and Commerce magazine, says that "Mr. Wang Ching-wei is contending that future Sino-Japanese activities must be on a basis of Chinese predominance." Certainly that is contrary to all that has happened thus far in both Manchuria (where the Japanese frankly run everything) and North China (where there are Chinese "puppets" but still a complete Japanese predominance).

**Economic Reconstruction**

It is not surprising to read further that "his attitude is regarded in some quarters as that of a recalcitrant, and his repeated wishes for a recasting of plans for economic reconstruction of the country, which will give more Chinese rights and control, are unpalatable to many Japanese."

Many concessions have already been given to the Japanese, they are in charge of former Chinese enterprises of all descriptions both government-owned and private, and the problem of prying them loose from such vested interests—to say nothing of halting their future extensions—seems quite beyond the power of anyone to control at the present time. By "anyone" is included even the Japanese authorities themselves, since Government is still dependent to a great extent upon business in these hard times.

It is not easy to develop trade and industry in free China today, what with broken communications and other factors. But at least this is a case of Chinese working with Chinese, not of Chinese struggling in the grip of an invader. Mr. Wang's efforts are being watched with interest but with a skepticism which seems to have real reason behind it.

Both in Free China and in occupied zones, the Chinese never give up their immemorial determination to "swallow" their invaders.

## Hitler Hails Japan, Sees 'Living Space'

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin, Nov. 16

Adolf Hitler said in a message to the Japanese nation on the Empire's 2,600th anniversary today that it would reach its goal of successful peace in a protected living space, together with the German and Italian peoples, after a hard struggle for its vital rights.

"The Japanese people may proudly remember no enemy ever set foot on her island as master, and therefore they have maintained the purity of their race through millenniums," the message said.

## Symbol of the Times

**Canadian Boy Shows British Grit**

In Britain you see it everywhere. You see it when bombs are bursting throughout London. You see it when Britons keep on smiling, though their home has been wrecked. It calls on sympathetic thumpings inside you when a crack military band steps out sturdily to "British Grenadiers." What is it? It's that inherent quality that makes Britons so sure they will win the war. It's British grit.

It's so strong that in Rome a newspaper writer recently wondered (in print) whether there were not 47,000,000 Churchills holding down the little island. It is little wonder that it has permeated to every farthest corner of the mighty British Empire and fired the fancy of such youthful enthusiasts as this one.

# King Carries Cheer to Blasted Coventry

COVENTRY, England, Nov. 16 (AP) — King George personally brought words of sympathy, cheer and assurance of an Empire's support today to stricken Coventry—blasted to a smoking, shattered shell by a Nazi air raid.

Taking the surviving townsmen completely by surprise, the grave-faced, khaki-clad King pulled up before the Town Hall in his big car, which had threaded its way through debris-strewn streets.

As rescue work continued today in this bomb-shattered city, the exact extent of damage remained unknown.

The estimated 1,000,000 pounds of explosives and 60,000 pounds of incendiary bombs which the Nazis dropped during what was described as one of the worst aerial bombardments in the history of air warfare scarcely spared a single street. Fires set by German incendiary bombs provided beacons for returning German raiders last night in repeated, but less damaging, attacks on other Midlands towns and cities.

One of the principal objects gutted in Coventry was the fourteenth-century brownstone St. Michael's cathedral, which, save for its 303-foot spire, was a jumble of stone and dusty mortar.

The Cathedral was built in the fourteenth century and has been considered one of the finest examples of the perpendicular style of architecture in England. The fifteenth-century glass in two of the five large windows of the Cathedral apse was removed at the start of the war.

**No Food Shortage**

Besides homes, factories, stores —causing as many as 1,000 casualties—the German bombs found marks in two churches, public baths, two hospitals, two clubs, a school, a hotel, four public shelters, movie theaters, the police station, the postoffice, and two first aid posts.

Store after store was damaged, but authorities said supplies were not materially affected and there would be no food shortage.

Whole blocks of dwellings and business establishments were leveled.

Despite efforts to keep the townspeople from flight, traffic on roads leading from the town was in disorder late yesterday. At one place a group of small children with a small hand pump were seen squirting water on the blazing gable of their home.

A great corps of rescuers worked throughout the night and day. Many were from near-by towns. At the changing of shifts in the local factories men from the workbenches turned rescue workers, relieving the crews that had been on duty through the night and the day.

**Unprecedented Scale**

Firemen who had worked ceaselessly played streams upon the smouldering fires consuming the last bits of timber in the rubble that remained of some of Britain's finest examples of Tudor architecture.

The German air raiders, later details disclosed, began the attack shortly after sunset Nov. 14.

The same opening thrust had been made before. Raiders and bombs were not new to industrial Coventry. But the 12 hours that followed were like nothing before, here or in all England.

Amid the cannonading of Coventry's anti-aircraft batteries could be heard the rattle of rifles and machine-guns in the hands of men trying to shoot down the illumination flares.

## Food Shortage Seen In Norway Shortly

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (CP) — Norway has enough food to last only until Christmas because "our foodstuffs have been stolen or eaten by the Germans," said Dr. Leiv Kreyberg, newly-arrived chief medical officer of the Royal Norwegian Overseas Force, in an interview Nov. 14.

He asserted that German oppression has united the Norwegian people as never before. Dr. Kreyberg recently spent three months explaining to approximately 30,000 Norwegian sailors plying the seas under British charter that Britain was fighting for the same ideals for which Norway fought.

# Ecuador Acts on 'Columnists'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

QUITO, Ecuador — Rapid and extreme measures against Nazis and other "fifth columnists" are being taken in this country, whose citizens were startled by authoritative revelations in and out of Congress. New powers for the Government of Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, proposed following secret congressional discussion of the Nazi threat, will enable expulsion of foreigners who propagate anti-democratic doctrines and suppression of totalitarian propaganda.

Senator Filemón Borja, an Army Colonel, insinuated postponement of the reception of the new Spanish Minister in Ecuador until General Franco determined his attitude in Europe. He represented that the Madrid regime was closely associated with the totalitarian Axis, and the activities of the new Minister would have their consequences on American democracies. The idea was rejected because the diplomatic agreement was already conceded.

**Special Crusaders**

Colonel Borja has made a detailed study of "fifth column" activities and has not hesitated to denounce these when corroborative evidence has been available. Especially associated with him in his crusade is another Senator and Colonel, Sergio Rafael Jativa, and the Conservative Deputy, Alfonso Ortiz Bilbao.

Despite parliamentary secrecy it is known that the principal denunciation was the inter-locking organization of the German community, with co-operation between the Legation, educational institutions, prominent merchants and the staff of the Transocean News Agency.

Colonel Borja has since amplified his report on suspicious activities in which Italians, Japanese and Spaniards are said also to be involved. It is alleged against the Italian Legation that it refused to evacuate the military mission until the Ecuadorean debt to Italy was paid. On Japanese-acquired property in Esmeralda Province, by the Cayapas River, it is said ground was prepared suitable for air operations against the Panama Canal and territory.

**German Seen Entrenched**

German policy in Ecuador is well organized and directed, according to Colonel Borja, who considers that agents, among whom "Jewish refugees" figure, are strategically placed within the vital activities of Ecuador. The "Sedta" air company operations are cited as "especially dangerous," because the exclusively German technical personnel is continually mapping the country. The Germans are paid little and travel much, he said. Other revelations by the Senator were:

Groups of 30 and 40 German residents regularly undergo firing practice in the environs of Quito. Totalitarian lessons are given and songs sung in the Colegio Aleman (German College). Germans dominate the technical management of the Quito electric plant. The only powder factor, State-owned, is also German staffed.

The Campañia Alemana Ecuapetrol, established in the Salinas oil zone, "has a powerful radio-telephonic station, whose antenna and visible apparatus were cleverly concealed during the recent visit of the American cruiser Erie to the port." When Ecuapetrol imported German machinery among the cargo were introduced numerous machine guns now hidden in the Colegio Aleman, according to Senator Borja.

## 12 N. Y. Up-State Housing Surveys

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—With almost $500,000,000 in contracts already awarded to New York State plants, defense housing surveys are under way in 12 up-state industrial cities as a first step in the State Division of Housing's plan to guard against the development of shortage of homes, Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, announced today. Similar studies are planned in other localities, he added.

Cities in which surveys are being made include Auburn, Elmira, Jamestown, Kingston, Lackawanna, Lockport, North Tonawanda, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica and Watertown. In these places local authorities and citizen groups have undertaken to determine the number of vacant dwellings which are available in all rental ranges and to estimate the number of additional employees of all ranks which the increased activity of local plants may be expected to bring.

## Villagers Destroy Advertising Signs

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 16 (AP)—Hatchets will fly and advertising signs will fall today around the Summit County Village of Peninsula.

"We want at least one spot in this State as a sample of how pleasant a sign-free countryside can be," declared Mrs. Cora Stebbins, storekeeper and "commander" of the motorized "Sign Patrol," composed of both men and women.

"No signs will be taken down on private property without asking the owners," said Mrs. Stebbins. "But advertisements on trees, poles and fences within confines of public roads will be wrecked on sight as illegal under Ohio laws," she added.

"We plan to gather the signs and bring them back for a ceremonial bonfire," said Mrs. Josephine Groff, patrol "Field Marshal."

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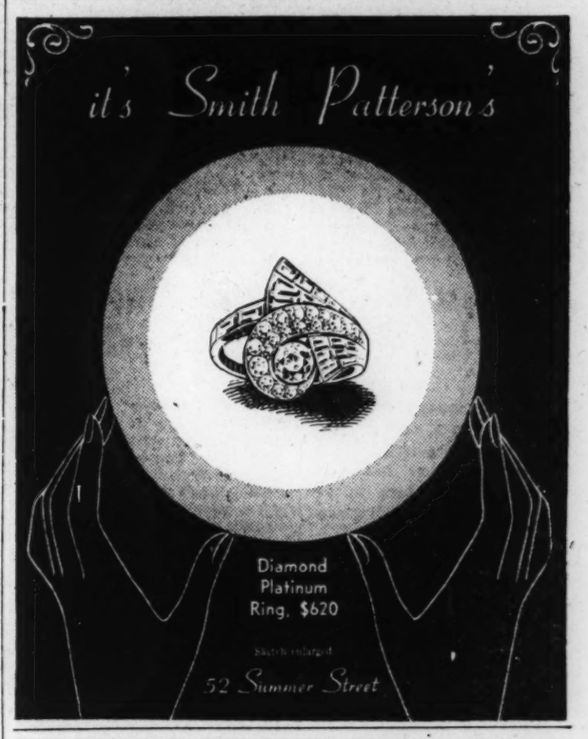

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# Isolated Swiss Forced to Revise Economy

**BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 16 (AP)—A Swiss totalitarian group delivered yesterday what some newspapers called an "ultimatum" to the Government, demanding the right to disseminate party propaganda and the "rehabilitation of persecuted and imprisoned" colleagues.**

**The group is known as the "Swiss national movement." It is not strong numerically, but its program roughly parallels the German Nazi Party.**

**"Herr Pilet (Dr. Marcel Pilet-Golaz, President of the Swiss Federation) has assured us that our demands will be most carefully considered," said a manifesto issued by the group.**

**Der Bund of Bern, organ through which Government views frequently are expressed, condemned the movement's program as "a negation of Swiss democracy."**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—The delicate situation facing the Swiss Nation today was brought home to Swiss businessmen when the spokesman of a German trade delegation was reported to have opened his remarks by saying that "the mere existence of a democracy on our own borders is a provocation."

More than half of Switzerland now borders on Germany. Probably as much as three eighths of its frontiers are enclosed by Germany's Italian partner. The remainder of the Swiss frontier is hemmed in by so-called unoccupied France—a territory whose freedom from German control is indeed more than doubtful.

Thus virtually isolated from the rest of the world by totalitarian states, Switzerland is forced to reappraise its own economic system.

Swiss merchants here are wondering what the Nation's financial and economic policy will be in the future. Switzerland and the United States are almost the only countries left with free money. Because of its dependence on international trade—lacking colonies, and raw materials—Switzerland would like to keep the present system, for the clearing system of totalitarian countries usually means less trade.

**Trade Made Difficult**

However, it is difficult for such a small country to cling to the old system when so many of its larger neighbors are using the new clearing system.

Swiss merchants here say that the clearing system limits trading by introducing many different kinds of money. Many services, such as insurance and banking, which do not involve an exchange of goods, become difficult.

To some of the Swiss merchants the plan of Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, for economic co-operation and for the lowering of tariff barriers within a European bloc looks good. But as yet no immediate measures have been suggested or put into practice toward this goal. If the planned economic blocs of Europe were put into effect with the resulting economic warfare with North and South America, Switzerland would have to co-operate with the European bloc, despite the fact that it has always had the United States as a good customer of Swtizerland.

Already the commercial relations between the United States and Switzerland have become more difficult because of the German invasion of France. During the first phase of the war, France and England allowed Swiss trade with the United States to continue, only slightly hampered by restrictions on the ultimate destination of goods.

Now that the Germans are in control of most of Europe, the Swiss has to run two blockades and satisfy two masters.

It is very much to the advantage of Switzerland to continue to sell its watches, cheese, embroideries and silk to the United States and to import raw materials and manufactured goods in return. Most of the cars used here are of American make. Switzerland needs gasoline and food stuffs, particularly oils. One merchant has laid up a store of cotton seed oil for salads in case the vegetable oils and olive oil are no longer available. The Swiss have no iron, coal, cotton or wool. About all they have is water power, wood and aluminum. If Switzerland's food supply from abroad were cut off, it could only be expected to last about six months.

**Coal Supply Cut Off**

A difficult aspect of the problem is that of transportation. About 15 ships were chartered from Greece, in the hopes that the Italians would prove generous in permitting Swiss goods to pass through Italy. But since the outbreak of the Greek-Italian war these have been tied up in port. A load of coal from England was allowed to land at Genoa and pass through to Switzerland, despite the fact that the Italians need coal too.

The English mines will probably not be available to the Swiss for long however; the mines in Belgium and Luxemburg are cut off to Switzerland and the supply from Germany will not be sufficient to cover Switzerland's needs. Hence the Swiss look forward to a cold winter.

Shipping rates are being doubled and tripled because of heavy insurance costs. It is hoped that the ships to America will go laden with Swiss products, for otherwise the Swiss will find it difficult to pay for their imports from the States.

Germany is and long has been Switzerland's most important economic partner. Next in importance, according to the amount of business done, are France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. An invasion by Germany is not expected, as no one can imagine what advantage Germany could gain by such an act. Moreover, it is recognized even here that Germany can get all the desired trade advantages merely by its control of the borders and its preponderance of power.

## Hoarding Penalized By Swiss Decree

*By the Associated Press*

Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 16

The Swiss Government yesterday decreed maximum punishment of a year in prison and fines of $7,000 for persons found guilty of spreading false rumors concerning the Nation's supply problem and prices, or who "provoke inequitable distribution of merchandise."

The measure is designed to halt hoarding, speculation, and runs on merchandise.

# Intimate Message from Washington

## Lights at Capital Burn Long Hours as Issues of World Import Loom—Bases, Aid to Britain, Japan, Martinique in Balance

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

If anyone thinks that American diplomacy ever catches up with its work—especially in troublous days like these—let him look at the unofficial business hanging over the heads of the President and the Secretary of State in these dwindling days of 1940. Of course, some of this business exists nowhere but in those press room speculations that are so often glorified as coming from "reliable sources." Nevertheless, there's not much time for sleeping nowadays in the rooms where decisions on foreign policy are made.

With "all aid short of war" for Britain firmly established as a cardinal principle of America's foreign policy, the biggest problem facing the Administration today seems to lie in deciding just how best to defend the Western Hemisphere.

Can the United States obtain the use of Latin-American air and naval bases without rearousing fears of Yankee imperialism? How far should this country go in helping the various Latin-American countries to weather the current economic storms through loans from the United States Export-Import Bank? Are the Latin-American nations as ready as is the United States to resist all commercial, political, and cultural blandishments of the totalitarian powers?

**Long Desired by Navy**

Turning from these questions, State Department officials find themselves faced with the necessity of deciding whether to accept Britain's offer of use of its air and naval bases throughout the Pacific Ocean area, particularly the great naval base at Singapore. On one side there is the argument that American use of the bases would strengthen Britain's position throughout the Far East, while granting a long-standing wish of the United States Navy. On the other hand there is the distinct and unpleasant possibility that Japan's reaction to such an Anglo-American agreement might lead to war.

There's also that familiar problem of what to do about Japan's continued aggression in the Far East with its consequent strangulation of American rights and interests there. Should the United States implement its recent embargo on the export of iron and steel scrap to Japan with an embargo on oil, machine tools, and other materials vital to Japan's war and industrial effort? Or should the United States refuse to take any step that might force it to turn its whole attention westward, thus hindering American aid to Great Britain?

As if the problems of the Orient and Latin America were not enough, the State Department has held weekly, at some periods almost daily, conversations with the French Ambassador over the French West Indian island of Martinique. Can the United States get back those 100 American-made planes now rusting on Martinique but badly needed by Britain or our own air corps?

Can the Vichy Government give the United States positive guarantees that the island will not be used as a fueling base for German submarines? Does the German domination of the Vichy regime indicate that Martinique's future will actually be decided in Berlin—this being directly contrary to recent Pan-American decisions regarding Old World colonies in the Western Hemisphere?

**Attitude Toward Vichy**

The problem of Martinique is particularly thorny in that it also involves the position which this Government takes vis-à-vis the Vichy Government in France. In this case the United States must determine just what degree of friendship it will show toward Vichy. It mustn't be too friendly with Vichy's pro-German elements, but it must also be careful not to be so unfriendly as to force Vichy further into Germany's arms.

Thus the problems protrude in every State Department conference, office and dispatch. Pan-American defense. Credits to Latin America. British naval bases. Singapore, Embargo upon Japan. Martinique. The Vichy Government. As soon as one problem is deferred for a week, another bobs up to take its place in a world where diplomacy, economics and blitzkrieg are all indistinguishably mixed up in one big battle of international disorder.

Yes. You have to be out pretty late to see the lights turned off in the State Department's huge rambling building, and there are many watchers in Washington ready to affirm that neither President Roosevelt nor Secretary of State Cordell Hull ever bothers going to bed anymore.

**Joseph G. Harrison**

# Educators Are Shown Need Of Preparing for New Order

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Statesmen must share with educators the responsibility of building a new world order after the defeat of Hitlerism, and educators can begin doing their part now by developing in young persons the kind of discipline necessary for a free world, speakers declared at the two-day institute of the Child Study Association of America which ended its sessions at the Roosevelt Hotel today.

In the peacemaking of 1919 at Versailles, educators had little influence, to the detriment of the world since, Reinhold Shairer, head of the Department of International Studies at London University and formerly director of the Central Office for Student Self-Help of all the German Universities, declared.

"We must avoid three main mistakes of the past," Dr. Shairer said. "We must dissolve youth unemployment, educational functions must be brought back to the family and spiritual values must be part of the school education. Europe has taught us the disastrous effects of youth unemployment. We know that millions of bright and fine youth, having wandered hopelessly through the desert of idleness, fear and desperation, are more willing to accept the brutal bully as their god. Educators must interest themselves in this problem.

**We Have Learned**

"We have learned the bitter lessons of the utilitarian conception of education. If schools are only a place in which you can buy, for some years of presence, a ticket to a higher-income class, learning loses its character. Holland, Denmark and Britain had already begun to adopt a more spiritual attitude to education and stress kindness, co-operation and fairness, which have proved to be far superior to anything the German schools have produced. Students who study under a system where spiritual values are stressed, prove to be heroic in a crisis.

"Youth is learning that spiritual values can be attached to statesmanship. America has given to China through the education of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek the application of a religious belief and a feeling of social obligation. Europe can hope for the same from America in the rebuilding after Hitler."

Freedom requires a more severe discipline than any authoritarian regimen, but the sanctions must come increasingly from within, Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association, declared. Too often in the United States, she stressed, the home and school are run for the children, and young persons seldom find themselves engaged in responsible activities, whereas they should be called upon to work with and for others.

"If freedom is part of our goal, we must learn to think of discipline as a means and not an end," she said. "Discipline is not coercion or repression. It is a cultivation of the spirit that frees it eventually from the untamed impulses and inertia. It frees the spirit also from external pressures and compulsions against which man has always rebelled and against which the whole world is struggling today.

**Is Discipline Itself**

Such liberation is itself a severe discipline. But it comes from living and working with others, from sharing in mutual regard and helpfulness, from assuming the responsibilities along with the right and the power to make decisions and to choose."

Educators must help parents to set up moral standards for their children which are applicable to the unpredictable circumstances of the future, Dr. Margaret Mead, assistant curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, declared. Recalling that a "rule of thumb" concrete training was effective in a primitive society, she said that children should now be trained in a "mode of behavior" instead of a set of fixed and inflexible rules which were not suited to change.

Goodwin Watson, professor of education at Teacher's College, Columbia University, told of a series of experiments undertaken at the University of Iowa under the direction of Prof. Kurt Lewin and Dr. Ronald Lippitt in which groups of boys and girls undertook projects, at one time under a democratic set-up and at another time under an autocratic set-up.

**Reflected in Children**

Observers, separated from the groups, kept a complete record of all that went on, including conversation. Under democratic leadership, it was found, the children were friendly, co-operative and talkative about things in general. They had more constructive suggestions to offer. The autocratic atmosphere seemed to show more tension, with some children subdued and repressed and others aggressive and defiant.

Running through these experiments are some general truths which apply to all groups," Professor Watson declared. "Democratic procedure is not a fad of progressive educators; it is the psychological environment which best develops friendliness, co-operation, initiative, responsibility, objective attitudes and the essential skills upon which democratic government must depend.

"Autocracy may look like the simple way of "getting results" at the moment, but the evidence is indisputable that it sets up tensions which find expression in either submission or attempts at domination, in acts of subservience or aggression, and in self-centered efforts to get attention"

# *Arizona Sees Self as Arizona In 'Arizona' at Tuscon, Arizona*

By Frank Daugherty

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 16 — Tucson climaxed a week of preparatory celebration last night with the showing here in five theaters of Jean Arthur's newest Columbia picture, "Arizona."

The picture was the original cause for the fiesta; but as it gathered way, quite a few original and typically southwest ideas were added. Earlier in the week the city's busy Congress Street had been "captured" by tribes of Pimas, Papagoes, and Apaches, who set up a village in its center and began to exhibit their tribal arts.

The village was divided into four sections suggesting the four seasons, and Indians of all three tribes took part in demonstrating the making of hackamores, rawhide riatas, and hair ropes, while the women showed their skill at grinding corn and native cooking.

Even before the Indians found the town, however, the Junior Chamber of Commerce had opened "Old Tucson," adobe village a few miles out of town, where the film was made, as a typical western street; and crowds of automobiles have flowed in a steady stream over the dusty roads to this resort since it was opened.

**Moon Came Over the Mountain**

To liven the downtown part of the celebration, Kate Smith "blew" into town early in the week, and gave six broadcasts from here, the last being the night of the premiere of the picture, and with Jean Arthur as guest.

The Vox Pop radio program also came here for one broadcast, utilizing most of the well-known figures who are visiting here.

These include Gov. R. T. Jones and Mrs. Jones of Arizona, Gov. Ralph Carr of Colorado, Gov. Mecias of Sonora, Mexico, and the usual contingent of film notables from Hollywood.

The Hollywood stars, numbering about 30, and special newspaper and magazine correspondents numbering nearly 100, were flown over in the two big transport planes; and those who didn't fly came in special cars attached to the regular Southern Pacific trains out of Los Angeles.

Climaxing the two big days of the celebration, Miss Arthur, at a function in the Mexican Village, turned back the clock (specially devised) 80 years, to the time when Phoebe Titus baked her pies and ran her part of the country in true western fashion.

**Tucson's Big Parade**

This was followed by the largest parade Tucson ever had; by special dinners, broadcasts, balls, the showing of the picture, and an added day of the Indian cultural picnic on Congress Street.

Every city and town in Arizona sent a delegation to represent it, and 50 people came in a body from El Paso. This was as nothing, however, to the hundreds and even thousands who drove in, came by train, by bus, and horseback. Tucson has never known anything like it. All hotels were packed. The four motion picture theaters of the town were taken over, and the Music Hall utilized as a substitute movie emporium for the overflow.

Even the University aided, donating a chorus—for the Kate Smith broadcast—and a couple of polo games.

The only person who seemed to be completely calm about the event was the one who started it all, Clarence Buddington (Bud) Kelland, whom I found calmly eating lunch just before the premiere, and quite unwilling to make very much of it.

**Banks on Willkie**

He's been too busy with politics to give the matter much thought, he went on. Mr. Kelland was one of Mr. Willkie's stanchest supporters during the late election.

Mr. Kelland now spends about half his time each year at his Phoenix ranch, and the other half at his Long Island home. He has, he told me, one of the best collections of Arizoniana in existence, and means to keep on writing stories about his adopted State until he has exhausted either the subject or his interest. He already has contracts with a national magazine for most of them; and will work out his stories to fit the particular sections in which he is most interested. These are the sections around Tubac and Tucson, Phoenix, Prescott, and Flagstaff.

Movie players visiting the "Arizona" celebration included Jean Arthur, William Holden, Warren William, Porter Hall, Regis Toomey, and Paul Harvey, all of whom worked in the picture, as well as Charles Ruggles, who acted as Master of Ceremonies at the various events; Jack Holt, Rita Hayworth, Guy Kibbee, Johnny Mack Brown, Mary Carlisle, Fay Wray, Paul Lucas, Melvyn Douglas, and others.

# Lack of Smelters Big Issue In U. S. Tin Supply Problem

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TINTON, S. D. — The United States does produce tin. The mines here in the Black Hills are pouring out ore as fast as men and machinery can handle it.

But even if the price were right and there were more men and more machinery, and the mines poured out many times the present total, the United States tin supply problem wouldn't be solved.

In the first place there are facilities in this country to smelt only a tiny portion of our normal needs, to say nothing of war emergency needs.

Why not build more smelters? That's being considered; probably will be done. But still we wouldn't have enough tin if we depended on our domestic sources. Of course a lot more than is being produced would be made available in an emergency, a lot which isn't now mined because the price doesn't make it economically feasible. But still it wouldn't be enough.

Most of our tin comes from the Straits Settlements and from Bolivia. We know that the East Indies source is threatened by unsettled conditions in the Far East. But what about Bolivia?

**Source Tied Up**

The trouble is that this source is tied up by a British monopoly. Oh, yes, the British let us have all the tin we want, but it has to be taken first to the British Isles to be smelted. And that's not only costly, it's dangerous; in fact we don't know how long it will be possible to get the tin we need by that process.

Stirred by the emergency, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington is making plans to finance construction of additional smelting plants in this country. It is understood, though, that these plans would involve facilities to handle only 18,000 tons a year, but a sixth of our needs.

It is also understood here that the State Department, aware of the natural British reluctance to see its smelting monopoly destroyed, has soft-pedaled efforts to protect this country from being shut off from its supply of finished tin. It's a ticklish matter, satisfying war demands without overlooking the status of things as they will be when the inevitable peace comes.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of tin. It is used, as we see it daily, in coating the so-called tin cans in which so much of our food and other products are preserved. It is probably more important, though, as an essential alloy in producing brass and other metals. For example, gun metal is 10 per cent tin.

**On Eastern Seaboard**

During the last war refineries on the eastern seaboard smelted most of the tin used in this country. These operations were gradually discontinued though, after the war, as the British assumed control over production in Bolivia and brought the metal to their own plants for smelting. Now, however, the market for Bolivian ore in Europe is closed off. The United States is about the only customer, and the way is open to the breaking of the British control of production, which would allow Bolivian tin to be brought directly here for smelting.

Building of sufficient smelters here not only could take care of the Bolivian imports, but would, with a probable increase in price—now kept down to around 50 cents a pound by the British control over production—bring an increase in output from our mines in Alaska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

# Naval Architects Present Medal To Shipbuilding Head

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The David W. Taylor Gold Medal, highest honor in the United States for excellence in ship designing and engineering, was bestowed on John F. Metten, President of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, by the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. Mr. Metten, a one-time farm boy, became one of the leading designers of ships and ship-propelling machinery through self-schooling.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. Retired, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, was the chief speaker at the dinner after having been elected President of the society at the closing session of its forty-eighth annual meeting yesterday. Admiral Land reviewed briefly the program of the Commission, saying that the building of approximately 500 vessels of all types, costing approximately $140,000,000, was contemplated under the Commission's construction program. This program, he said, when designed, will provide about 3,950,000 gross tons of marine vessels designed for all types of trade and service on the high seas.

The Navy requires immediately about 65 vessels for auxiliary service, Admiral Land continued, adding that of these 24 would be tankers, 18 provision, ammunition and special cargo carriers and one auxiliary cruiser. He held that most of these naval requirements would be supplied under the 1941 program.

Admiral Land was for at least four shipyards for merchant vessels—two on the West Coast and two in the South. He stressed the high cost of shipbuilding in this country, saying it cost between $100,000 and $250,000 to prepare plans for a vessel, and came out strongly for standardization, declaring that if ship plans did not have to be developed for each vessel, a very material saving would be effected.

# British Doubt Any Nazi Pledge

*Continued from Page 1*

sorbed by the Reich Britain had adopted the generous policy of helping them build up reserve supplies.

These would still be available for their conquered populations had not the Nazis seized them immediately on occupation and dispatched a large proportion to Germany.

A recent statement of conditions preliminary to any food scheme published by the Hoover Committees some weeks ago seems to suggest a rather naive interpretation of Nazi activity.

**Keeps Faith in Germans**

For example the Germans, it was pointed out, would be asked to agree not to take any of the domestic produce of these conquered peoples.

Such a proposal cannot be seriously entertained today when the whole world knows of systematic looting by the Germans either openly or under the guise of trade agreements.

The experiences of Czechoslovakia, Norway, and Denmark are too well authenticated to need further comment here. It might be said in passing, however, that the latest news from Denmark indicates that 50 per cent of the remaining Danish stocks of pigs and hens is soon to be slaughtered and commandeered for Germany.

Few persons with any first-hand knowledge of Nazi methods would deny that any such scheme as that contemplated by Mr. Hoover would make a perfect pitch for Gestapo methods and be used to subserve Reich policy.

**Action in Warsaw Recalled**

Some idea of "freedom of action," which would be allowed the organization's representatives, is deducible from the fact that the American humanitarian workers were forbidden to remain in Warsaw after its bombardment, and were compelled to return to Berlin.

The fact cannot be too strongly underlined that there is a vast difference between the World War and this, especially as far as humanitarian efforts are concerned, since totalitarianism has long rejected any sentiment unless it is utilizable for its own cause.

In this connection it might be mentioned that grave doubt has been expressed here regarding the working of the Hoover Committee during the World War, it being pointed out by a number of experienced welfare workers of high standing how tremendous were the difficulties which had to be overcome to secure any smooth working with German officials.

Another point which cannot be overlooked is the difficulty to distinguish in these days between food and raw materials for war purposes. Thus foodstuffs which the Committee would send might easily be used for the manufacture of essential war products, either directly or indirectly, by substitution. For example, Germany would whole-heartedly welcome tons of potatoes, since these are utilizable in the manufacture of synthetic oil.

## German Found Guilty On Contempt Charges

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—Samuel Hansen, a native of Germany, was declared guilty on 22 contempt charges in Superior Court yesterday for refusal to answer questions he said would violate his oath of secrecy as an agent of the German Reichsbank.

Herr Hansen, plaintiff in a suit over title to a tract of land near Long Beach which he charged was taken fraudulently from his wife while he was absent on Reichsbank business, asserted he had been threatened with death by a Gestapo agent who had approached him in Reno.

Judge Hall reserved sentence pending completion of the trial. The maximum penalty is $500 fine or five days in jail on each count.

# *Rockefeller Center Offers World's Finest Air Raid Shelter*

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The biggest and most completely equipped potential air raid shelter in the world—better than any even dreamed of in Europe—is, unknown to millions of New Yorkers, right in the middle of Manhattan.

It is the vast system of underground chambers and corridors extending below six city blocks that comprises the operations center of the world's largest skyscraper development, Rockefeller Center, which houses the Associated Press, the National Broadcasting Company, the Radio City Music Hall and thousands of smaller tenants.

Here, farther below ground than any bomb known could penetrate, and protected by the bulk of the buildings, above, is a mass of engine rooms, workrooms, warehouses, loading platforms and ramps capable of sheltering 55,000 persons.

**70 Feet Deep**

The labyrinth starts below the Center's underground shopping concourse and goes down for four levels 70 feet below ground—below sea level in some places.

The space is ventilated, lighted and heated by self-contained machine units which supply the buildings above. It even contains a complete restaurant, for building employees, in addition to several kitchens of restaurants above.

The huge system of basements and sub-basements was an innovation as unique as Rockefeller Center itself. The idea was to have all the daily necessities of the Center's dozen buildings, housing 25,000 workers, supplied not from above ground and outside, but from below ground and inside.

Eight hundred truckloads of supplies every day roll from the street down ramps to unloading platforms, and from there are distributed through underground corridors to service elevators in the various buildings. Even hundreds of tons of dirt for rooftop gardens were brought in this way.

**Raid's Effectiveness Doubled**

Besides these facilities there are carpentry shops, machine shops, paint shops and storerooms manned by hundreds of employees; Government bonded warehouses and vaults guarding millions of dollars worth of gems and watch movements.

There is little prospect the underground city ever will be used as an air raid shelter. Military experts have expressed doubt that an air raid on New York, if it ever were proved possible, would be of much avail, because of the modern stone-and-steel construction of most of the city—in contrast to London's many ancient buildings.

There has been no move since the modern air raid menace appeared to alter the underground system for emergency use, and the Rockefeller offices won't discuss its possibilities as a shelter.

But it's there.

## Pittsburgh Artist Wins Abbey Prize

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Prize for study of mural painting has been awarded to Sidney Simon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., it was announced today. The award is made for one to three years of study in the United States and abroad, the length of study to be determined by the Directors of the Association. In the first and second year, the stipend is $1,000 and for the third the amount is raised to $1,500.

Mr. Simon, a young artist, studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He received an honorable mention in the American Academy in Rome competition last spring, and won the Cresson award in murial decoration at the Pennsylvania Academy in May, 1940.

## Newspaper Collection For Chattanooga

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The first and most complete collection of anniversary and special editions of the Nation's newspapers ever assembled will be housed in the Public Library here, Walter C. Johnson, Manager of the Southern Newspaper Publisher's Association, announced at association headquarters in this city.

# Hoover Pleads for Food Relief

*Continued from Page 1*

ish agree to raise the blockade so as to allow one food ship at a time to pass so long as the guarantees are fulfilled. And finally both sides agree to adequate control of distribution by a neutral organization to assure that these agreements are carried out."

**Time Need for Planning**

Mr. Hoover recalled that in the World War the belligerents' "distrust of each other was just as great as it is now," yet the Belgian Relief Commission obtained agreements which were faithfully kept by both sides for four years and which permitted the distribution of $2,000,000,000 worth of food to the occupied populations, with none of it reaching the Germans.

Since three months will be required to organize a European food administration, there was no time to be lost, Mr. Hoover held. He said that the directing of such an organization was not a job he wished to undertake.

**Thinks Nazis Would Agree**

In the relief situation, as he saw it, the country populations could take care of themselves, but the cities and towns could be fed only through imports of food through the blockades. Such food could come from the surpluses in both North and South America. Payment for it would be made from the funds which the European nations have located "safely outside their own borders." The merchant marines of Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland, and Norway would transport the foodstuffs.

To the contention that Germany would break its word and seize food supplies brought in, Mr. Hoover replied that only a three-day supply would be on hand at any time in the small nations, since it would be brought in vessel by vessel. To those who feared that Germany would not agree to the plan, Mr. Hoover answered that he believed the Nazis would co-operate from self-interest, because they feared pestilential outbreaks resulting from lowered vitality in the occupied nations. For further details of his plan, Mr. Hoover referred his listeners to this week's issue of Collier's Weekly.

"There are things in this world that are not silenced by ideological arguments . . ," Mr. Hoover concluded. "They are not to be settled that way because of the teachings of Christ which have resounded down these two thousand years. That teaching gave to mankind a new vision and part of that vision was mercy and compassion. The greatest Teacher of mankind did not argue and debate over the ideology and the sins of the thieves. And he thundered scorn at the priest and the Levite who passed by."

## Abercorn Keeps Post

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—King George last night approved the appointment of the Duke of Abercorn, to serve his fourth six-year term as Governor of Northern Ireland.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Home Tasks for Rounding Out Child's Experience

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Let Us Teach Home Tasks to Our Sons, Too, Urges One Mother

### It Is Fairer to Them and Makes Them Better Citizens, She Declares, Citing Don's Case

By Beth S. Hollyer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

I know a boy whose first days at college have been made happy not because he is being rushed for the best fraternities, nor because his schedule includes a minimum of 8 o'clock classes; but because he can wield a dishcloth with dexterity.

Writing home to his mother that first week from the co-operative house where he had fortunately found a place, he said: "You can't imagine how glad I am now that you expected me to wash and wipe dishes and to make my bed at home. There's a fellow here who has never done any of these things before, and he's finding it prettty tough going. He needs the place here, too, just as I do. Lucky it's second nature for me to wield a dishcloth—or is it lucky? More likely due to my mother's good sense."

Though the exchange of traditional tasks between boys and girls has become something of a commonplace in the schools, and the Boy Scout movement also has done much to foster the idea of housework for boys, the practice of teaching domestic duties to boys in the home is still surprisingly uncommon.

Fully three-fourths of the mothers that I know offer as an excuse the familiar: "I'd rather do it myself than be bothered." This is an idea with which I can sympathize, as I have always preferred doing things for myself even to having hired help, but until Don's mother showed me his letter, I had not realized how unfair such an attitude might be to the sons.

Forthwith I myself decided to reform and to begin to teach the fundamentals of keeping a comfortable home to my own two boys. From time to time, in a haphazard sort of way, I had called upon them for dishwashing or wiping. We had had spurts of making our own beds, and now and then there were bouts with a dustcloth and vacuum cleaner. But there had been no plan, no system. Both boys, like Don, probably will be called upon eventually to help make their ways through college. Had I been ignoring one possible doorway to future education? Formerly I had thought of such tasks in the light of what help they might be to me (and had discarded the idea because I preferred to do without the help). Now I considered them in the light of their value to the boys themselves.

Because their schedule of household chores was already full and in working order, I offered to exchange some of my duties for theirs. I did not, in other words, expect them to take on a lot of additional work, just because I had neglected to teach them earlier when such tasks might have come easier. Instead of sweeping the walks before school, Alan now makes his bed, dusts his table and bookcase. After he has gone to school, I sweep the walk—and find it pleasant, since I no longer have to make Alan's bed. David also makes his bed and straightens up his side of the room instead of running early-morning errands and doing odd jobs outside as he formerly did.

Table setting, dishwashing and wiping, the use of the vacuum cleaner and dust mop, now all have their place in the boys' daily routine, as lawn mowing and raking have in mine. I vary the duties and do not expect too much from them in a day. I have told them of Don's experience in the co-operative house, and they can can see the value of learning homemaking tasks, even though they are not exactly enthusiastic about the tasks themselves.

In Don's case, college had to be postponed for a year after high school graduation while ways and means of getting a higher education were devised. No help from home, beyond encouragement and faith, could be counted on. In spite of a stanchly cheerful disposition, Don's mother had felt a little sorrowful that she had nothing to give him at this critical moment in his life. Then she found that she had given him perhaps the best gift of all—the ability to help himself.

## Home Co-operation Needed for School Success

By a High School Dean of Girls

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Most of us send our children to the public high school. In so doing we accept the fact that a high school education is a co-operative enterprise. The high school houses its thousands of pupils from five to seven hours each day. That leaves to the parent from eight to ten waking hours. School and home must work together, must thwart youthful intrigue to pit home against school. Sleep, food, cultural background, religious life, outdoor life, much of the social fun, a day of orderly routine with time and place for study—these are jobs of the home. The public high school cannot take them on. We parents who patronize the public high school want it so. Otherwise we'd have sent our youngsters off to boarding school.

We are a democratic lot, too. The public high school from the beginning has been the expression of the ideal Americans have had to give boys and girls from every home, class, and race an equal chance to live with their fellows and to train as they discover their abilities. If my Sally plays with Dora at lunch, I do invite Dora home, but my zest to see that Dora's the right kind of girl gives thought to Dora's goodness as a person. Do I ask from which side of the track? how much money? the family occupation? Then I betray the American public school and its democracy. My home teaching of Sally will contradict the school's teaching. Sally will become confused and cynical.

This fall I have been learning this democracy anew, as I have explained the opportunities of our school to refugee children. There are Heather and Susan from England; Ruth and Gretchen, flaxen-haired, and the Jewish Rachel and Marianne from Germany; the Finnish Sirkka; Rumanian, Dutch, French, and Italian children, too. Gretchen, breathless and happy-eyed, thrusting her sketches into my hands made me wake to the variety of training our girls and boys may have, see the wonder of it through her eyes.

"We want to take this and this and this," they clamor. To my "Too much!" they eagerly claim, "We can work. It's an opportunity. We must get ahead." They do work. Laughingly, they learn American words and ways and hide their nostalgia. Our American boys and girls, acting as their guides, are themselves spurred to greater effort.

In a large high school there is danger that a child may miss elective courses or activities that would mean much to him. Parents need to know what courses and what guidance their high school offers, and to lead their children to develop new skills and reach out to new interests. Parents can help adolescents to see the meaning of education, to realize that the work today must be chosen to prepare for the job tomorrow, and that it is all important to do one's best at the work today.

For a parent to reveal to the school as early as it comes any seeming need of readjustment enables the high school to be of greater help to the pupil. Is Betty lost in this first month of geometry? Would a few tutoring lessons now make her able to work with the group for the rest of the year? Parents sometimes see it more quickly than the teacher of a class of 30. Quick communication of such important discoveries between school and home is one of the essential co-operations. However, let's remember that word "important." High school children usually should be left to manage their own school routines, to face their own consequences. Co-operation may not be synonymous with intervention. It may indeed mean "let go." It is for parents to know when to "intervene" and when to "let go." But intelligent interest is necessary for both.

## The Public Library Is Mindful Of Its Teen-Age Youth

### Libraries, Big or Small, Can Provide for Those Who Feel Too Grown Up for the Regular Children's Room

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Denver, Colo.

Especially designed for the teen-age youth who has outgrown the children's division, the Youth's Alcove of the Denver Public Library is meeting the intellectual, social and character-building needs of Colorado's young people.

Here in a cosy recess of the open shelf room, located just off the lobby on the main floor of the library, Denver's young people congregate. Between walls filled with books carefully chosen for their special delight and needs, they browse, consult their own Youth's Alcove librarian on pleasure reading and school assignments; meet their friends and talk freely and fluently, about the world of books which surrounds them.

**Adventure And Travel**

Here they discover the author they most enjoy, the best manual on the hobby they pursue, the choice biography which stimulates them to imitation, the travelogue which transports them to faraway lands of romance and adventure.

"Have you another book like this one?" begs an eager seventeen-year-old lad returning an illustrated book on the vividly colored fish of the tropical waters of Mexico. His flashing smile indicates that a love of nature study has been awakened which will carry this youthful reader through a long series of fascinating, informative, scientific volumes—possibly to a vocation.

"Can you find me another book by this same author?" is a frequently heard question in this youth's department. It proves that a wise choice was made on the last visit and that the golden-haired inquirer is now well started on the joyful, never-ending road of good literature.

A cordial hospitality and an elasticity of service are the characteristics of the Youth's Alcove. Frequently youthful travelers, sent with a special note from the Traveler's Aid, spend refreshing, entertaining hours between trains amid its books and magazines, and alien adults struggling with the difficulties of a strange new language shyly venture in to ask if they, too, may borrow some of the young folks' books. "Books with large print and easy words," they specify.

**Reaches Outward**

Nor are the activities of the Youth's Alcove confined to the library building alone. Church groups ask for book reviews and book talks by the alcove's librarian. Books, and lists of books suitable for young people's reading are distributed to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, including the negro branches of these organizations, and negro clubs. Books are sent to the Juvenile Court where youths who are under the jurisdiction of this court spend long hours awaiting their turn to report to the presiding judge, and books on woodcraft and mountain sports are furnished the numerous Youth Hostels in the Rocky Mountain region west of Denver.

Judging by the success and popularity of this Youth's Alcove of the Denver Public Library, the many inquiries concerning its services which are received, special youth's departments will soon become an integral part of the libraries throughout the country.

C. L. B.

A corner of the Youth's Alcove, Denver Public Library. It may look like any library corner but it is really full of adventure! And its welcome and its helpfulness reach out to teen-age boys and girls at home, at school, in railroad stations, and in juvenile courts.

## Teaching With Cartoons

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Knowing that children enjoy drawing "funny" pictures, Edward J. Casey, an Everett (Mass.) teacher, encourages his classes to draw and cartoon all they like, so long as they depict important phases of their school subjects. He believes that everyone, regardless of artistic ability, has a natural inclination to express himself through the medium of caricatures, cartoons, and "doodlings" and that most people, children and grown-ups alike, are attracted to film cartoons, comic strips, and newspaper cartoons.

For some time Mr. Casey has been experimenting with cartoons in teaching, and has proved to his satisfaction that they are effective in arousing interest and enthusiasm. In the first of a series of books he applies his cartoon system to history teaching, "American History on Parade," published by the Keystone View Company, Meadville, Pa., $1.25. Other books in the series will deal with the use of cartoons in other fields.

The cartoon system as worked out by Mr. Casey presents outstanding points in a school subject in the form of especially designed teaching cartoons arranged for tracing on lantern slide materials and for projection in the classroom. This basic set of cartoons provides a foundation from which pupils are encouraged to develop their own. The point is not expression of artistic ability but a striking and clear presentation of an important idea. Mr. Casey has found that students so enjoy making cartoons that they gladly consult reference books and supplementary reading material for the sake of developing their ideas effectively.

"American History on Parade" presents over 300 cartoons together with an explanation of the theory and practice in using them. Included also is a list of possible subjects for original cartoons.

© Keystone View Co.

Two of the teaching cartoons in "American History on Parade," by Edward J. Casey

### *Thanksgiving Table*

**Spread the Thanksgiving table**
**With all the harvest good!**
**Let faith be there and an earnest prayer**
**That men shall know brotherhood!**
**And everywhere that dear ones meet**
**On this day, at home — abroad,**
**May none forget the rite to set**
**A place in their midst for God.**

—By Mrs. Arthur Atwood, in Federation Topics


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**Tap-Tap-Tap, in Time With the Music**

One of the first steps in music appreciation is that of tapping rhythm. Most little children like to do this, and gain in observation, ability to listen, and to participate in this way. From rhythmic participation, through marching, beating time, tapping with sticks, or sounding small percussion instruments, they quickly advance to carrying simple tunes together. Music thus early becomes a part of their active lives, always associated with joy and happy experiences. These youthful time-beaters with their helpful, understanding teacher are at the Happyland School for Tiny Tots, a day and boarding school at the nursery school and kindergarten level, in Los Angeles, Calif.

## Our Small Boys as Young Hosts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Illinois

Dear Parent-Column Readers:

So many helpful and corrective ideas have come to me through the Parent Column that it is always a pleasure to write a few words which might be of interest to someone else reading its lines.

Lately I have been giving thought to the problem of providing a certain amount of "home entertainment" for our two boys, aged six and nine years. Without announcing a "party," I like to have the boys feel free at certain times to "ask in" some neighborhood friends and have an evening of fun. This enjoyment in the home may serve as a helpful example to the little guests and it no doubt lays a sure foundation for those later years when mother and dad can help in the choice of companions by having home get-togethers.

The informality of such an evening relieves mother of any "party" obligations. Often at 5 o'clock in the evening I'll say, "How would you like to have a few friends in this evening?" Even the six-year-old is enthusiastic, and although the hours are usually from 6:30 to 8 p. m., it gives the impression of grown-up evening sociability.

It always interests me to see how quickly children can get a group together. No unnecessary questions are asked and rarely ever is an invitation turned down. In fact, the other evening we had eight neighborhood children arrive on half hour's notice and all in complete costume! The only formal preparation I made was to concoct a pitcher of lemonade and provide a bunch of popcorn balls. I also took a large wooden plate and placed on it bits of candy and leftover cakes and cookies.

Everything edible was put on the breakfast room table (on an oilcloth cover) with a pile of paper napkins and drinking glasses for accessories. The children were left in this room alone while eating and they felt perfectly free to enjoy it.

Our "entertainment" usually consists of games and stunts prepared on the spur of the moment. Most of the children enjoy performing, so we often take turns in letting each one do something. Those who do not feel free to sing, speak, or dance, will always respond if it is suggested that they "ask" an arithmetic problem or try to catch someone on a riddle or spelling word.

Any attempt at disorder can be stopped immediately by calling for volunteers to stand around the piano and sing familiar songs. I find every child receptive to this plan and they especially love the patriotic airs. The other evening an eleven-year-old little Irish boy, in a group in our home, responded to his stunt request by singing (from memory) all five verses of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." He ended up by saying "Boy! There's a song!" I agreed with him and secretly decided to brush up on my knowledge of our country's best loved tunes. (Mrs.) H. O.

**The Parent**

**On "More Love in the Home"**

Illinois

Dear Parent Friends:

"More Love in the Home," and the splendid letter from Mrs. L. L. J.! We were all so very grateful for this beautiful thought and consequently have spent this day trying to find more places where Love could be expressed in our home. There are so many corners that are not filled, so, with the help of each member of our family we are going to sweep out the dust and start filling every crevice with love.

The letter was read to the children this noon at lunch and it reminded them of the little notes we have tucked into daddy's bag time and again. Sometimes these would be in the form of a letter which would fall out when daddy unfolded his pajamas; sometimes just an "I love you" inside the cover of his lesson books; or a little secret note from mother. One time the youngest in our family decided daddy should have a good laugh so wrapped a tiny red truck in some gay paper and tucked it in next to the tooth brush. After a time we just neglected our little notes but nothing was said until one day mother had hurriedly written just a few words and tucked them in while packing the bags. In a day or two came a lovely letter from our daddy telling us how much he had missed the notes when they stopped coming and that they had always given him such confidence, joy, and peace when away from home.

It has been such fun for all of us to exchange notes from time to time and during the holidays they usually take on quite a festive air. Often there will be one on our plate or one tossed through the kitchen door, and just the other night this is what we found on our pillow, "Dear Mother and Dad: You know I love you both very much and will be a gooder boy. Brother loves you too. Goodnite. With lots of love."

(Mrs.) M. V

**A Saturday Column**

## Pronouns After Verb 'To Be'

**Help Yourself to Easy English—11**

**32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons**

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In the last lesson we learned to follow the verb *to be* with an ADJECTIVE, which refers to the subject. We often follow this verb with a PRONOUN, which also refers to the subject. Then what case (form) is it? The subjective case. Why? Because the pronoun refers to the subject. Let us learn all pronouns of the subjective case. (Note: Some grammars call it the predicate nominative case.—Editor.)

First person: (Singular) I (plural) we

Second person: (Singular) you (plural) you

Third person: (Singular) he, she, it (plural) they

How do we use these pronouns? First, as the subject of a sentence; secondly, after any form of the verb *to be* when referring to the subject.

Let us be certain that we can RECOGNIZE ALL FORMS OF THE VERB *TO BE*. The verb *to be* is vital to our speech.

FORMS OF *TO BE*: be, am, is, are, was, were.

VERB PHRASES OF *TO BE*: shall be, shall have been; should be, should have been; will be, will have been; would be, would have been; may be, may have been; might be, might have been; can be, can have been; must be, must have been.

CAUTION: After every form of *to be* and also after verb phrases of *to be* let us use the pronouns of the subjective case:

*I* called; yes, it was *I*. (*I* used as a subject; also used after *was*, a form of *to be*.)

**Exercise**

Write the correct pronouns.

Example: (Tom) It must have been ——— who called. (Write: he)

1. (Ben) It might have been ——— who telegraphed.
2. (Helen) Mary and ——— were studying botany.
3. (Ray) It was ——— who went to the meeting.
4. (Bob) If you were ———, could you have gone?
5. (Frank) Mildred and ——— are going to Washington.
6. (citizens) It was ——— who helped the major.
7. (Fay) Have Jane and ——— studied Sanskrit?
8. (Mr. and Mrs. Poe) It was ——— who went to Alaska.

**Answers**

Exercise: 1—he (subjective case after might have been); 2—she (subject of verb phrase were studying); 3—he (subjective case after was); 4—he (subjective case after were); 5—he (subject of verb phrase are going); 6—they (subjective case after was); 7—she (subject of verb phrase have studied); 8—they (subjective case after was).

If you wish to write about anything in this series please write the Education Editor.


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## Chores for All

### Each Child Helping

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Randolph, Vt.

Some time ago the Education Editor in a most pertinent article stressed the need of children being taught to work. It may interest readers to learn how one family of country children occupy their time.

First there are the regular chores, such as splitting wood, bringing it in, running errands, care of pets, lugging water, doing dishes, duties apportioned according to strength, capability, sex, and time. As there is no man of the house and the mother also sole support of the family, the children know that they are responsible for their tasks.

They enjoy the usual toys, sliding, skating, skiing and cowboy play, but spend a small portion of their time that way. They are interested in their work.

**Vegetables For the Table**

High up on the hillside is nine-year-old Douglas's garden with a small corner for Norman, aged six. Douglas spaded up this nine-by-twelve patch, drew fertilizer up the bank in his express wagon, planted the seeds, built a stout rail fence around—a fence that kept out hungry cows—and was the first on the hill to have vegetables to eat. Nearby is the playhouse he built from castoff lumber, roofed with ancient roofing from a neighbor's junk pile. Below is his small potato patch, carefully Paris-greened through the summer against bugs.

Jane, fifteen, keeps the big yard mowed. At first this meant going over every inch with a sickle. The grass improved under care and now all but a steep bank at the front of the house is done with the lawnmower. Besides her daily stints, she takes partial care of her room and clothing. In the spring she spades up the flower beds and works some in the garden through the summer.

Two years ago she built an outdoor fireplace of stones where the family hold weinie roasts. In sugaring time Douglas taps the maples and boils down the sap on this arch. A neighbor loans the buckets, his grandfather a pan, and he and Norman gather the sap on a handsled. The wood used is cut or picked up and drawn down by the little boys by wagon and sled, beginning in the fall.

Around the flower beds Douglas built a miniature rail fence just to please his mother and keep the puppy out of the seedlings.

"When I grow up, I'm going to get a good job and look after my mother," he says.

**Never Shares Worry**

Often it is difficult to profit by other's experience, especially when circumstances differ widely. This mother feels that children should not be too protected from care and responsibility. Instead of making them overburdened, she believes that sharing in the common lot helps for co-operativeness, appreciation, and happiness. She is careful, however, not to share worry; but she shares the idea that there are ways and means, and that by working and planning a pleasant home life may be achieved. And no matter how busy, she can always listen to their plans. A rule is "Never say 'No,' unless absolutely necessary."

# The Home Forum



## Autumnal Chores

APPARENTLY Mr. Meggis had some large project under way. He was proceeding slowly toward the rear of his suburban estate, with a heavy extension ladder balanced precariously on one shoulder; but he was not too engrossed in his affairs to be aware of my approach.

"Are you planning to shingle the roof or are you just looking for a bird's-eye view of what's left of the foliage?" I asked. The maples had already lost most of their leaves and the oaks had taken on the deeper reds and browns of autumn in New England.

"I thought I would gather a few apples," said Mr. Meggis apologetically, putting down the ladder as if glad of the excuse to be rid of it for a moment.

"Picking apples with an extension ladder?" I looked at him incredulously. "You're sure that you are not getting your one-tree orchard confused with 'Jack and the Beanstalk'?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Meggis with dignity. "I know that apple trees should be pruned so that the branches will be close to the ground. The configuration of the land where this tree is planted is not the most suitable for the growing of fruit—"

"I believe you planted it there yourself," I reminded him.

* * *

But Mr. Meggis paid no attention to the interruption. "The area is somewhat constricted," he went on. "There is no opportunity for the tree to spread out, so it is obliged to grow straight up. It is already surprisingly high; and, curiously enough, most of the apples seem to be on the topmost branches. I am not sure that I can reach them even with this ladder."

Mr. Meggis looked at the tree appraisingly as if measuring its height. "Wouldn't be surprised if it made an altitude record," he murmured more to himself than to me.

"Isn't it rather late to be picking apples?" I suggested.

"Not if they're still on the tree," Mr. Meggis argued, not too convincingly. "Maybe, if I waited, the wind would bring them down.

* * *

"You know," he said after a moment of silence, pushing his hat back on his head as if he had no intention of setting to work at once, "you know, it is pleasant to have plenty of seasonal chores ahead of you."

"I would rather have them behind me," I objected.

Mr. Meggis was too intent on his own observations to bother with replying.

"Picking apples, for instance," he continued. "It helps to remind you that autumn is at hand."

"It reminds me that autumn is at hand," I said, "when I find it chilly enough in the morning to put on a topcoat."

"The typical city dweller's point-of-view," said Mr. Meggis with mingled tolerance and condescension. "You don't seem to understand my point. You might put on a coat in winter because it is cold, or even in the summer if it were unusually chilly. There is nothing peculiarly autumnal about it."

"There won't be anything peculiarly autumnal about picking those apples in a few more weeks," I insisted. "It will be winter."

"What I mean," said Mr. Meggis, as if he had not heard me, "are chores that are unmistakably associated with the season. Harvesting the crops. Gathering the apples. Picking the grapes." He looked over his shoulder as if he had been reminded of something.

"Did you ever try to cover a grapevine?" he asked.

"Cover a grapevine?" I repeated his question, not quite certain of what he meant.

"Yes, yes," he said a trifle impatiently. "To protect it against the frost."

I assured him that I never had.

* * *

"A little frost is good for grapes, but too much is not," he explained. "I thought one night we were going to have a heavy frost, so I went out with a flashlight and some pieces of burlap to cover the vine. Never tried it before and doubt if I ever will again. It's something like trying to put a baby's blanket on an elephant."

"Didn't it work?" I asked.

"It turned warm during the night," he admitted, as though this were a minor detail in which he was not greatly interested. "There wasn't any frost—But that has nothing to do with what I am trying to explain. It's the chores themselves that are interesting, not the size of the crops that are harvested."

He looked up again at his apples as if wondering how he would be able to reach them.

"There are plenty of things to do each season," he said, looking at me questioningly as though expecting me to challenge the statement. "All you have to do is look for them."

"I don't even have to look for them," I agreed.

"Yes," he continued thoughtfully, "tidying up the garden, burning the cornstalks—that'll have to be done mighty soon now—raking the leaves. Isn't it surprising how the leaves seem to blow over your lawn from nowhere, after you think you have them all raked up? I wonder where they all come from? I've raked them up three times now and there are more than when I started."

* * *

"They don't come from our place," I insisted. "We have more there on the ground than we ever do on the trees."

"I was thinking," said Mr. Meggis a trifle inconsequentially, "that I might get away for a little trip in the country before snow flies, but things around here keep me pretty busy."

"So many chores to remind you of the season that you miss the chance to roam around and see what the season looks like?" I suggested.

"Well, not exactly," said Mr. Meggis. "Though perhaps it might be better to strike a balance. One shouldn't be too selfish with his chores, I suppose." He glanced at me quizzically. "Might be well to share some of them, perhaps, and let someone else join in appreciating the season."

He looked again at his apple tree. "Now those apples. I wonder if it might be well to leave them for the birds to enjoy during the winter. I wonder if it might."

And, as if he had already decided the question, he pulled his hat down over his eyes and picked up his ladder to put it away.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

## *Late Autumn Nocturne*

Did you ever,
Walking home through the woods of a frosty fall night
With a bright moon traveling overhead,
Stop and look upward through the newly bare branches
Or through a tall pine's more substantial screening?
And, as you watched, in that maze of light and shadow,
Of interlaced boughs, trees hushed and sleeping,
Of silence all about, and only a small cloud creeping,
Did suddenly the whole vast beauty of it flood your heart,
The seen and the unseen,
The chaste and quiet loveliness of nature's dim domain,
And the thought of thousands on thousands of other acres
Held in like beauty under the self-same moon?

WILLIAM H. STRINGER

## The Unanimous Reeds

TALLER THAN the grass and lower than the trees, there is another growth that feels the implicit spring. It had been more abandoned to winter than even the short grass shuddering under a wave of east wind, more than the dumb trees. For the multitude of sedges, rushes, canes, and reeds were the appropriate lyre of the cold. On them the keen winds played their dry music. They were part of the winter. It looked through them and spoke through them. They were spears and javelins in array to the sound of the drums of the north.

The winter takes fuller possession of these things than of those that stand solid. The sedges whistle his tune. They let the colour of his light look through—low-flying arrows and bright bayonets of winter day.

The multitudes of all reeds and rushes grow out of bounds. They belong to the margins of lands, the space between the farms and the river, beyond the pastures, and where the marsh in flower becomes perilous footing for the cattle. . . .

Our green country is the better for the gray, soft, cloudy darkness of the sedge, and our full landscape is the better for the distinction of its points, its needles, and its resolute right lines.

Ours is a summer full of voices, and therefore it does not so need the sound of rushes; but they are most sensitive to the stealthy breezes, and betray the passing of a wind that even the tree-tops knew not of. Sometimes it is a breeze unfelt, but the stiff sedges whisper it along a mile of marsh. To the strong wind they bend, showing the silver of their sombre little tassels as fish show the silver of their sides turning in the pathless sea. They are unanimous. A field of tall flowers tosses many ways in one warm gale, like the many lovers of a poet who have a thousand reasons for their love; but the rushes, more strongly tethered, are swept into a single attitude, again and again at every renewal of the storm.—From "Essays," by ALICE MEYNELL. (New York: Scribner.)

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JESUS

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"FUN OF THE FAIR"

IS THERE anything more lively, more gay, more full of carefree fun than an English fair with summer at its height? Then everyone is a child again, drops convention, throws dignity to the wind, and gives himself up to sheer enjoyment for the brief space of an hour or so.

From the moment you enter the fair, you become a part of it, a part of the restless, lively movement, a part of the noise and color. Perhaps that is why the artist, in order to contemplate his subject with detachment, climbed with his camera to some point high above the ground from which to survey the rhythmic pattern repeated below with such delightful variations. The summer sun adds even more life to the animated scene; and the swiftly-moving shadows, thrown by the whirling merry-go-rounds, trap the onlookers and send them whirling too. One can almost catch the gleam of brilliant color in the print, so vivid is the light. One can almost hear the music, unlike any other music on earth, a contest of clanging, beating instruments in which each miniature band endeavors to produce a louder and more dissonant noise than its neighbors. Magic music of the fair that sent our young hearts beating wildly years ago, how sweet it is still!

## Little Boy Alone

IT WAS DURING the Christmas holidays . . . that my father took me down to Woodbury for the first time. I remember that we drove the six miles from Selchester in an old-fashioned open four-wheeled fly. On the front seat was my father in his country clothes and a fresh-complexioned military-looking man with grey side whiskers, who wore a deer-stalker hat. Well wrapped up against the cold, I sat facing them, enjoying the novel experience of being free from the vigilant care of Miss Plaice. For although Miss Plaice no longer exercised the same complete authority over me as she did over my younger brother and sister, she still made sure that my face and hands were clean and my hair properly brushed before seeing me off to school in the mornings. She was also the first to greet me and insist on more washing, when I came back. Silently I made up my mind that I would not wash again, if I could avoid it, until I returned from my visit to Woodbury.

I remember that drive now as one remembers all half-forgotten things, as part of an old picture, very blurred, shadowy, and faded, but with certain unexpectedly clear-cut features—the old horse trotting sedately along the narrow winding road while my father and his white-whiskered friend discussed matters which seemed to me to be either dull or unintelligible; the sentimental look in Biddy, the red setter's eyes as she laid her beautiful red head on my knees; the stiff feel of my new Norfolk suit with its starched white Eton collar; as well as other things which I do not remember so clearly, but which, because I have travelled that way so often since, have become an ineffaceable part of the picture. The downs with their clumps of bare trees paraded past us, their outline changing slowly in time with our stately progress. . . .

That night in the bedroom of the County Hotel, while the firelight flickered on the ceiling and a newsboy called out something . . . in the street below, I lay thinking over the events of the day. . . .

The newsboy had stopped shouting and it was very quiet in the street outside. The only sounds were the tap-tapping of the blind cord on the window-pane and the soft rustle of the ashes in the grate as the fire burned lower and lower. By its dying light I peered anxiously over the bed-clothes to see if by any chance a wolf was hidden under the sofa, or a tiger was lying in wait behind the table where my father had spread out his books and papers. In the shadow of its legs I thought I could detect something which looked like a crouching shape. I couldn't be sure, but I was almost sure, that I could see two fiercely glowing eyes. . . I opened my mouth to scream, when the door opened and my father himself came in. Turning up the lamp he put some coals on the fire and sat down at the table.

"Why aren't you asleep?" he said, and then, without waiting for my reply, "I've come up early because I want to work." With a book he shaded the lamp so that the light did not fall on my eyes.

I lay still. The flames from the made-up fire danced on the walls, as from the room below came a sudden burst of laughter. I wondered how my father could leave the grown-up delights downstairs simply because of having work to do. I wondered why on his holiday he should have any work. I wondered if it was true that he had work to do or whether it was just an excuse for sitting with me in case I was afraid of being alone. I wondered if I should ever be brave enough not to mind being alone. Still wondering I fell asleep.—FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, in "Portrait of a Young Man." (London: Faber.)

## Preparing for Peace

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"HOW CAN WE best find surcease from fear and the mesmeric beliefs of war and destruction?" is a question often asked these days. Logical thinking replies, "By preparing for peace!" Does it seem incongruous at the present time, when nations are involved in conflict and are apparently preparing for wars of long duration, that we should set our thoughts upon peace? Surely not, when we learn through the teachings of the Bible that to understand God as divine, ever-present Love, and man as His image and likeness, is the truly efficacious way to establish peace on earth!

Long ago the prophet Isaiah envisaged the end of oppression. Not through material force or material methods of suggestion did he foresee the cessation of all warfare. No! He foresaw that many people should say (Isaiah 2:3), "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths."

In this "mountain of the Lord," we learn that man is the son of God, never separated from Him who is man's Life. This spiritual understanding enables each one to rebuke as unreal the evil thinking of which war is one of the results. As we dwell in the consciousness that only good is real, we indeed begin to prepare for that day when, as the prophet foretold (Isaiah 2:4), "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Then follows the tender invitation (2:5), "Come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." Christ Jesus, in his great Sermon on the Mount, told his followers that the peacemakers would be "called the children of God."

And today, Christian Science is lovingly inviting us to cast out as untrue and unworthy all oppression, rivalry, selfishness, and unlovely thinking about our fellow man. As false desires, such as lust, tyranny, and greed, are replaced by pure motives and aims, kindness, and the knowledge that each child of our Father-Mother God has an abundance of good to enjoy and utilize, ever-increasing peace and harmony unfold in our lives. The realization of the universal nature of good destroys false desire, greed, jealousy, and cuts away the very roots of hatred.

As evil thoughts, behind the weapons of aggressive war, are cast out of our consciousness, the reign of peace will begin on earth. Freeing ourselves from evil passions and false, critical, or sickly thoughts about our neighbor, we are taking part in the most vital and active work for individual and national defense against evil beliefs.

Christian Science makes it plain that the only real victory is dominion over evil thoughts and aims, and that each individual must conquer these for himself by his own alert, unselfed consecration to Truth. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," admonishes: "Keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness." And farther down the page at the conclusion of this wise counsel, she adds: "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness."

It will readily be seen that proportionately as warlike thinking ceases in individual consciousness through the understanding and application of the truths of real being, war between groups of people and between nations will cease. The Psalmist declared of God, good (Psalms 46:9), "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." What a glorious work in helping to establish peace awaits us all! We need no longer moan over the suggestion that our happy, useful activity is at a standstill. No, indeed! It is only just beginning as we learn to put into practice the great truths revealed through Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

## Ons voorbereiden voor Vrede

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

„HOE KUNNEN WIJ bevrijding vinden van vrees en van het mesmerische geloof aan oorlog en vernietiging?" is de vraag, die in onze dagen menigmaal wordt gesteld. Logisch denken zal hierop antwoorden: „Door u voor te bereiden voor vrede." Schijnt het ongerijmd om in dezen tijd, nu volken in een strijd zijn gewikkeld en naar het schijnt zich voorbereiden voor langdurige oorlogen, onze gedachten op vrede te richten? Zeer zeker niet, wanneer wij, door wat de Bijbel ons leert, gaan inzien, dat de eenige afdoende wijze om vrede op aarde te vestigen, is te leeren begrijpen, dat God immer-tegenwoordige, goddelijke Liefde is en de mensch Zijn beeld en gelijkenis!

Lang geleden heeft de profeet Jesaja zijn gedachten laten gaan over het einde van alle verdrukking. Hij voorzag, dat het ophouden van alle oorlogvoeren niet tot stand zou komen door stoffelijke macht of door stoffelijke vormen van mesmerisme. Neen! Hij voorzag, dat eenmaal vele volken zouden zeggen (Jes. 2:3): „Komt, laat ons opgaan tot den berg des Heeren, tot het Huis van den God Jakobs, opdat Hij ons leere van zijne wegen en dat wij wandelen in zijne paden."

Op dezen „berg des Heeren" leeren wij, dat de mensch de zoon is van God, en nimmer gescheiden is van Hem, die 's menschen Leven is. Met dit geestelijk begrijpen kan iedereen de onwerkelijkheid inzien van het booze denken, waarvan oorlog een der gevolgen is. Wanneer wij verblijven in het bewustzijn, dat alleen het goede werkelijk is, beginnen wij inderdaad ons voor te bereiden voor den dag, waarvan de profeet voorzegd heeft (Jes. 2:4): „Zij zullen hunne zwaarden slaan tot spaden, en hunne spiesen tot sikkelen; het ééne volk zal tegen het andere volk geen zwaard opheffen, en zij zullen geen oorlog meer leeren." Hierop volgt de liefdevolle uitnoodiging (2:5): „Komt, . . . en laat ons wandelen in het licht des Heeren." Christus Jezus heeft in zijn welbekende Bergrede tot zijn volgelingen gezegd, dat de vreedzamen „kinderen Gods genaamd zullen worden."

Vol liefde vraagt de Christelijke Wetenschap ons heden alle verdrukking, naijver, zelfzucht en liefdeloos denken over onzen medemensch als onwerkelijk en onwaardig uit te werpen. Wanneer verkeerde begeerten, zooals hartstocht, tirannie en hebzucht, vervangen worden door zuivere motieven en bedoelingen, door vriendelijkheid en het inzicht, dat elk kind van onzen Vader-Moeder God in overvloed van het goede kan genieten en het kan benutten, zullen zich steeds meer vrede en harmonie in ons leven ontvouwen. Het besef van den universeelen aard van het goede vernietigt verkeerde verlangens, hebzucht en jaloerschheid en roeit zelfs haat met wortel en al uit.

Naarmate booze gedachten, die achter de wapenen van een aanvallenden oorlog staan, uit het bewustzijn worden uitgeworpen, zal het rijk van den vrede een aanvang nemen op aarde. Wanneer wij ons zelf bevrijden van booze hartstochten en verkeerde, critische of ziekelijke gedachten over onzen naaste, nemen wij deel aan het meest vitale en actieve werk voor individueele en nationale verdediging tegen booze geloofwijzen.

De Christelijke Wetenschap maakt het duidelijk, dat de eenig-werkelijke overwinning heerschappij is over verkeerde gedachten en bedoelingen en dat iedereen ze voor zichzelf moet overwinnen door zijn eigen wakkere en onzelfzuchtige toewijding aan Waarheid. De Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, Mary Baker Eddy, geeft in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (blz. 210), den volgenden raad: „Houdt uw gemoed zoodanig gevuld met Waarheid en Liefde, dat zonde, ziekte en dood het niet kunnen binnentreden. Het is duidelijk, dat niets toegevoegd kan worden aan het gemoed, dat alreede vol is. In een gemoed, dat met goedheid gevuld is, is geen deur, waardoor het booze kan binnenkomen, en geen ruimte, die het booze vullen kan." En als slotsom van haar wijzen raad voegt zij hieraan toe: „De mensch, die het goede denkt, vernacht in de schaduw des Almachtigen, Zijn gedachten kunnen alleen vrede, in de menschen een welbehagen, gezondheid en heiligheid weerspiegelen."

Men zal gereedelijk beseffen, dat wanneer het begrijpen en de toepassing van de waarheden van het werkelijke zijn een einde maken aan oorlogzuchtig denken in het bewustzijn van den enkeling, oorlog tusschen groepen van menschen of tusschen volken niet langer bestaanbaar zal zijn. De Psalmdichter heeft ons gesproken van God, het goede (Ps. 46:10): „Die de oorlogen doet ophouden tot aan het einde der aarde." Ons allen wacht het heerlijke werk mede te helpen om den vrede te vestigen. Wij behoeven niet langer te zuchten over de inblazing, dat onze blijde, nuttige werkzaamheid tot stilstand is gedoemd. Neen, inderdaad niet! Die begint eerst recht, wanneer wij leeren de groote waarheden, door de Christelijke Wetenschap geopenbaard, in toepassing te brengen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *After the Quiet of Snow*

We walk through the leaves,
The memorable November sound
Of wild geese flying southward
Still in our ears.
Underfoot, beneath the crispness
Of dried maple leaf and oak,
We feel the earth, resilient
And waiting—
For here, after the quiet of snow,
After March winds have scattered
This faded tumult of autumn leaves,
Young fern fronds,
Delicately green, will uncurl,
And the wood violet,
Fulfilling an ancient pledge,
Will limn this path.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

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## *Thoughts Like Clouds*

I watch the wind-blown clouds
Moving across the sea,
I watch the autumn leaves
Loosened and free.

My thoughts are like the clouds
Traveling across wide space,
But I, unlike the leaves,
Cling to one place.

ELSA REHMANN

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1940

# Board Is Reported Split On State Wage-Hour Law

The State Commission studying possible legislation for a Massachusetts wage-hour law covering an estimated 450,000 workers has run into a split, though required to complete its report less than three weeks hence, it was reported today in labor and industrial circles.

If passed, such a measure would prove one of the most sweeping labor laws that Massachusetts has enacted in years, according to authorities on labor.

The proposal calls for setting a minimum wage and maximum hours for all workers in intra-state business, such as stores, buildings, hotels and other lines. In effect it would give minimum wage and hour coverage to men not under the Federal Wage-Hour Act. Women and minors of Massachusetts already have their State minimum wage law.

Dispute has risen principally over shortening of hours rather than over the fixing of minimum pay.

**Contest Over Issue Forecast**

Whatever the Commission recommends, the issue of a State wage-hour law is forecast by labor leaders as due to provide the big labor battle of the coming Legislature.

The present deadlock on the Commission is said to be caused by a three to three tie, with the position of the seventh member, who will cast the deciding vote, as yet unrecorded.

The key man is reported to be Representative Andrew J. Coakley, a Democrat from Chicopee, who has just been re-elected. Chicopee is an industrial community with a large labor vote. When legislation for a State wage-hour law came up for the first time in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1939, Mr. Coakley voted against it.

According to discussion of the way the Commission has divided, support for the proposal comes from Benjamin G. Hull, a former Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and President of the Springfield Motion Picture Operators' union, from Representative Ralph L. Ricketson of Taunton, who heads the Silver Workers' union there, and from Raymond V. McNamara, former Associate State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, now Postmaster at Haverhill.

Mr. Hull was named to the Commission as its member representing labor, and Mr. McNamara to represent the pubic. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall made both appointments, as also the third to bespeak industry.

Against the bill, Representative John W. Vaughn of Belmont, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Senator Chandler Bigelow, its Chairman and H. Gilbert Francke of Cambridge, a business executive who was appointed as the representative of industry, have joined in opposition. Mr. Vaughn voted against the wage-hour bill of 1939.

**Report Due Dec. 4**

The commission has until Dec. 4 to make its report.

If it recommends against a State wage-hour law, that is expected to kill the proposal for this session, as an adverse commission report usually does. The tendency in the Legislature is to accept automatically such a recommendation. Organized labor, nevertheless, promises a struggle.

Should, however, the majority of the Commission indorse the legislation, the project is given a fair chance by legislative experts. While the bill would doubtless meet a strong fight in both houses, observers say it might get through eventually.

The attitude of Governor Saltonstall is regarded as important in case the bill is recommended, because the Governor in his inaugural address of 1939 favored such legislation.

Among the arguments urged for the measure, it has been emphasized that men workers of Massachusetts engaged in industry in interstate commerce and so coming under Federal law, are now covered by the federal wage-hour law which sets a Federal minimum wage and maximum hours for all workers.

Among objections raised, it has been stressed that not a state in the United States has such a law. The closest was a law passed in Oklahoma two years ago and killed as unconstitutional by the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Legislation for a state law was defeated last year in New York and New Jersey. Two other states have had commissions studying the plan this year.

Public hearings were held by the Massachusetts Commission in Springfield, Fall River, Lawrence and Boston, besides a number of private hearings for individual groups.

## State Wage-Hour Law Would Cover Many Men Workers

By a Staff Photographer

**Issue of Such a Law May Confront Next Bay State Legislature**

**Typical of the great group of men who would have their hours limited and be given a minimum wage are the grocery clerk to the left, the elevator operator in the center and the janitor to the right. A State Commission is now deadlocked on the question of recommending such legislation for Massachusetts. Other workers who would come under the proposed law include men restaurant employees, truck drivers for concerns in intra-state business, taxicab men, hotel employees, and workers in various other lines. It is estimated that 450,000 men would be affected.**

# 984 of N. E. Draftees Go Into Army Monday

Nearly 1,000 stalwart New England youths will be inducted into the military service of the United States under the Selective Service Act in key cities throughout the six northeastern states beginning Monday.

A final checkup by Selective Service officials disclosed that New England's draft army of 984 men, termed by authorities one of the fittest groups ever available for military service in the United States, is ready and waiting for orders, the first of which are expected to come within 48 hours.

At Irvington Street Armory in Boston induction ceremonies will get under way Monday morning when 84 men will be examined by Army surgeons and will be sworn into the Federal service, if found acceptable. Of the 532 making up the Massachusetts quota 384 will be inducted at this Armory.

From the induction stations in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield and from those in other New England cities the draftees will be taken to Fort Devens, where Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, reports the reception center will be ready on Monday. Heated barracks and hospital facilities await the new arrivals, the Commander reports.

The men will be arriving at Fort Devens every day next week except Thursday, the Federal Thanksgiving. The entire 984 are expected to be in camp by Friday night.

State headquarters of the Draft Boards announced yesterday the establishment of 15 medical advisory boards in preparation for examination of the thousands of Selective Service trainees yet to come. The boards will be comprised of 139 Massachusetts medical and dental specialists who will serve without compensation as in the case of Draft Board physicians.

A protest by draftees against the announced Army plan to give the first group of volunteers only a month's actual military training and then assign them to the so-called Service Command which would keep them as clerks, messengers, and chauffeurs for the 11 months was replied to last night by General Woodruff, who said that all of these men would receive ample military training. "Service men, such as linemen, clerks, supply men, and others, are necessary to assure smooth operation when the First Corps Area is expanded," he declared.

# Saltonstall Vote in Boston Predicted by Roberts Poll

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's ballot strength in Boston where he trailed Paul A. Dever, Democratic nominee, in the gubernatorial contest by only 62,000 votes, compared to the normal Democratic 100,000-vote majority may have surprised many Massachusetts experts, but to Representative George W. Roberts (R) of Boston the result merely corroborated his poll taken several days before the Nov. 5 election.

Daniel J. Lynch, Assistant Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, today revealed the results of the Roberts poll, which was sent to Secretary Lynch on Nov. 2. It is considered particularly interesting inasmuch as the Governor's strength in Boston saved him from defeat.

The poll, which was taken on the basis of four Democrats to one Republican, showed that 648 persons planned to vote for Governor Saltonstall, 728 for Mr. Dever, and that 90 were undecided among the group questioned. This showed that the Governor would receive 43.5 of the vote in this group.

On the basis of this poll, Mr. Roberts predicted that the Governor would at least hold his strength of two years ago when he gained approximately 40 per cent of the Boston vote and trailed James M. Curley by only 61,500 votes.

The Boston Representative, who was director of the Saltonstall campaign in Boston, thought that the Governor might even run ahead of his 1938 percentage in Boston.

This the Governor actually did, for whereas in 1938 the polled just a fraction under 40 per cent of the ballots cast for him and Mr. Curley, this year his percentage was up just above 40 per cent.

The Roberts poll accuracy was considered so remarkable in the Governor's office that it is still a topic of considerable conversation.

**Recent Status**

Results of the recount in the gubernatorial contest are not expected until sometime early in December.

The process is being held up until the Executive Council makes the official tabulation of the vote. While the unofficial total showed the Governor winning over Mr. Dever by 997,285 votes to 988,228, it is expected the official tabulation will vary slightly from these figures.

All cities and towns, except Boston, must submit their vote counts to the Council in sealed envelopes within 10 days after election. Boston must report its count within 15 days after election day. Thus, its deadline is Nov. 20. It is anticipated, therefore, that the official tabulation work will be completed and the result announced around Nov. 22.

The recount, which is expected to start around Nov. 25, will probably take two weeks, but it cannot be started until it is determined through the official tabulation that the winner's margin is one per cent or less of the total vote cast. If the margin is higher than one per cent, a recount is denied.

However, approximately 2,000,000 votes were cast in the gubernatorial fight and one per cent of that figure is 20,000. Thus it is certain a recount will be ordered.

# Public Reservations Trustees Support Bay Circuit Proposal

*Continued from Page 1*

larged Metropolitan District and conceivably this could become then a public development.

So far in the growth of the Bay Circuit the trustees have obtained several valuable sites such as Old Town Hill in Newbury, Hemlock Knoll in Wenham and Rocky Narrows in Sherborn—to name a few—that are now preserved as public reservations.

In addition the trustees have made a complete study of the Bay Circuit shich shows that further areas should be bought and added to the reservation in order to preserve the naturad beauties of the drive.

**Donations Possible**

If the Metropolitan Parks District should be enlarged and a way be found for the Bay Circuit to become a public parkway under metropolitan administration it is entirely possible that more lands adjacent to the circuit might be donated. This would extend still further the protection of the rural countryside, insuring, as far as can be seen, future beautiful drives for all Greater Boston.

In addition to these factors, there are now, in the general Bay Circuit plan certain State forests and reservations that are already established. All that is needed, the trustees are said to feel, is to unify these areas into a picturesque parkway providing recreation—either in beautiful drives or in more vigorous activities—for all of the 3,000,000 who live within 30 miles of the State House.

Whether or not such a program can be developed depends on what action Senator Hollis's commission may take, what reception such a program would be given by the Legislature, how economically it could be drawn up, and what would be the attitude of the cities and towns composing an enlarged Metropolitan Parks District.

R. S.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; temperature near 38 degrees. Sunday mostly cloudy; no decided change in temperature. Moderate northwest winds today.

**Maine**—Mostly cloudy, little change in temperature today, tonight and Sunday; occasional light rain southeast, occasional light snow northeast portion today.

**Vermont and New Hampshire**—Mostly cloudy, little change in temperature today, tonight and Sunday; occasional light snow north portion today.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island**—Mostly cloudy, little change in temperature today, tonight, and Sunday.

**Eastport to Block Island**—Gentle variable winds, becoming gentle to moderate northwest over south portion today; overcast, fog and occasional light rain over north portion.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 45 | 44 | New York | 38 | 37 |
| Chicago | 35 | 34 | Norfolk | 34 | 34 |
| Denver | 38 | 22 | Philadelphia | 37 | 33 |
| Los Angeles | 66 | 65 | St. Louis | 36 | 31 |
| Miami | 45 | 45 | San Francisco | 49 | 47 |
| Minneapolis | 18 | 17 | Washington | 34 | 33 |
| New Orleans | 53 | 30 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 16.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Sunday, 12:14 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday 12:23 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Monday 12:56 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:31 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:50 p. m., Sunday.

# The Examiner Slides Off Ways

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—The last of eight ships built at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company for operations in the American Export Line's India service, the Examiner, bearing a radical innovation in engine design, was launched today.

The machinery installed in the vessel was described by officials as "a pioneering step in the application of high pressure re-heat steam cycle for ships."

The ship's two water tube boilers will supply steam at 1,200 pounds pressure to the main engines. Propulsion machinery consists of high, intermediate and low pressure turbines driving a single propeller through double reduction gears.

"No other American merchant ship has machinery operating at so high a pressure, although similar installations have been made in operation in shore power plants for some time."

# Events Around Greater Boston

**Lawrence, Saturday, Nov. 16:**

**Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts under the auspices of First Church of Christ Scientist, Lawrence in Central Grammar School hall, Ditson Place, Methuen. 8 p. m.**

**Marlboro, Sunday, Nov. 17:**

**Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ Scientist, Marlboro, in the Congregational Church, Bolton Street, at High Street, 3:15 p. m.**

**Peabody, Sunday, Nov. 17:**

**Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, Peabody, 3:30 p m.**

**Boston, Sunday, Nov. 17:**

**Miss Maria Kerr, Student Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, guest speaker at meeting of Westminster House, 6 p. m.**

**"Ideologies and the Wars," lecture by Pierre Van Paassen foreign correspondent and author, Ford Hall Forum, 8 p. m.**

**Arlington, Sunday, Nov. 17:**

**Public send-off for first four Arlington draftees inducted into Federal service, Town Hall, 3:30 p. m.**

# Defense Trails WPA in Maine, It Is Charged

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 16 (AP)—Maine's national defense program was described by a member of the State Military Defense Commission yesterday as "very definitely on relief" because "it is actually subordinate to WPA."

The charge came from Robert Braun, of Portland, who said in a speech to Portland Rotarians that "while politically (the WPA) may be most efficient" it was "extravagant and wasteful" and that to "entrust to its care, to depend on it in such vital and important matters as national defense should be unthinkable."

Mr. Braun, describing his "conclusions" as his own, said State engineers had estimated that a proposed program of national defense road construction in Maine would include 1,500 miles of highways at a cost of $30,000,000, with an additional $4,000,000 for bridges.

"At the estimated cost . . . for this highway network at the rate of $1,500,000 per year it would take 20 years to complete the job and we would still have the bridges to build," Mr. Braun said.

A special session of the State Legislature recently authorized expenditure of $150,000 from a $2,000,000 fund controlled by the State Defense Commission to match a $1,200,000 Federal contribution for road construction.

# Speed-Up in Building of Ships Adds 2 More Merchant Craft

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Two more merchant ships in the speeding up building program of the United States Maritime Commission left the ways today, the Examiner at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Quincy, Mass., and the Mormacyork at the Federal Shipbuilding Company at Kearny, N. J.

Finishing touches will be pushed rapidly to the end that trials may be held at an early date, and delivery made to the operators. The Examiner is the eighth and last of her type to be built at Fore River for the American Export Lines, as part of the company's $40,000,000 building program. Miss Mildred Nicol, daughter of Robert Nicol, director for India of the company, was sponsor.

The Mormacyork, intended for the service between the east coasts of South and North America, operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, is the second new addition to this company's fleet to bear that name within the past year.

The first Mormacyork was launched at Chester, Pa., and was taken over by the United States Navy to augment its auxiliary fleet. The new Mormacyork, like her predecessor, is one of the C-3 type of ships, 492 feet long, 69.6 feet beam, 33.6 feet deep, of 12,735 deadweight tons, with a speed of 17-18 knots and accommodations for 12 passengers. Mrs. William T. Moore, of Forest Hills, Long Island, wife of the Assistant Vice-President and Director of the company, was sponsor.

Previously built ships of the Examiner type—already in service—are setting new standards of performance, including speed and fuel economy, line officials say. Six of these ships have already sailed in commercial service, some having made several trips, and each has exceeded the minimum speed of 16½ knots, fully loaded, for which they were designed. One logged 441 knots for a 24-hour day's run, officials state.

**Joins Intercoastal Group**

Entrance of the Northland Transportation Company of Seattle into the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association, effective Dec. 1, is considered in shipping circles as the first step toward additional general cargo service in the intercoastal run. Two westbound sailings are said to have been scheduled for before the first of the year. Whether these vessels will call at Boston has not yet been announced. But the company's steamer North Wind is due in Boston about Nov. 27 with a cargo of canned salmon.

**Two Thanksgivings**

Shipping interests are preparing for an extra holiday at the Custom House next Thursday, the day designated by President Roosevelt as Thanksgiving Day. The Custom House will be closed all day Nov. 21, excepting for emergency business that is arranged in advance, such as entrances and clearances of vessels. The following Thursday, Nov. 28, being the Massachusetts Thanksgiving Day, the Custom House will be operated on a skeleton crew basis, with most of the workers enjoying a holiday.

# Printing Week Gets Honor Of The Bay State

Printing Week will be observed in Massachusetts beginning tomorrow and continuing through Nov. 23.

Sponsored by the Graphic Arts Institute of Massachusetts, and officially designated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the week is intended to familiarize the public with the history and development of printing, not only in Europe, but in the United States where it has grown to be one of the leading industries, Printing and advertising establishments are co-operating with the Institute to make the week significant.

In a letter to Eugene H Gordon, President of Graphic Arts Institute, Governor Saltonstall wrote:

"Of all the States of the Union, Massachusetts holds the honor of having established, in connection with Harvard College, the first print shop in America. Furthermore, our patron saint of printing, Benjamin Franklin, was born in Boston and his parents lie buried in the hallowed ground adjoining Park Street Church, where 'America' was first sung from printed sheets. In this State, thanks to its early leadership in printing, great patriots were quick to make known their ideals of citizenship.

"In singling out the week of Nov. 17 to 23 to be known as Graphic Arts Week, plus instituting a program of information and inspiration, may the average citizen of today be made to realize that without printing there would have been no America, no freedom and no Declaration of Independence."

# 20,000 Names On Democrats' Recount Lists

More than 20,000 certified signatures have been affixed to a petition which will be filed next week seeking a new tabulation of the vote cast for Governor in the recent Massachusetts election, it is announced by William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Unofficial returns gave Gov. Leverett Saltonstall a margin of 9,057 votes over Attorney General Paul A. Dever—less than one per cent of the total vote. If the official tabulation of the vote by the Governor and Council shows the Governor's margin to be less than one per cent the recount would automatically take place.

Chairman Burke said petitions for signatures had been circulated in each of the State's 14 counties and would be filed with the Secretary of State before Wednesday, the last day for filing under the law.

# Hellenic Group Asks Relief Funds

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16 (AP)—James J. Starr, Yankee District Governor of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, announced today that the organization had begun a drive for funds for war relief in Greece.

Oliver B. Ellsworth, Hartford banker, is treasurer for the drive in this district which embraces Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The Association has 10 chapters in Connecticut and others in Providence, Pawtucket and Newport in Rhode Island and in Pittsfield and Springfield in Massachusetts.

# State Home Guard To Be Discussed

Plans for mobilization of a Home Guard to protect the State when the National Guard is called into active service will be discussed next Tuesday at 4 p. m. at a conference between Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson and Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish (retired), head of the proposed Guard. With General Fish will be members of his staff.

General Erickson indicated today the size of the Home Guard will be limited by the amount of equipment the Federal Government can furnish. Previously it had been indicated 10,000 men would be enlisted into the Guard.

## Only Radio Column New In Old Farmer's Almanac

"The Old Farmer's Almanac," consulted by Yankee farmers continuously since the day when Washington's first administration was drawing to a close, will see its 1941 edition on the newsstands Nov. 20. The Almanac is in its 149th year. The first number was brought out by the founder, Robert B. Thomas, in the latter part of 1792. Mr. Thomas edited 49 issues thereafter.

Format and illustrations remain unchanged. The pictures which typify the different months—as well as that of Father Time on the title page, date back to 1853—the work of one Hammatt Billings. Contents run about the same except for listings of radio programs. Radio station directors envisage a different day or night at the farm fireside from those in Editor Thomas' day.

## G. O. P. Legislature

The incoming Massachusetts General Court, as in the case of the 1939-40 General Court, will be predominantly Republican.

The House of Representatives will have 143 Republicans and 97 Democrats, exactly the same political division with which 1939-40 began its sessions. However, by the end of the 1939-40 there were 140 Republicans and 96 Democrats, the reduction being due to members passing on or obtaining positions requiring their retirement from the Legislature.

In the Senate the Democrats made a net gain of three seats by electing party members to five seats previously held by Republicans and losing two previously Democratic positions to Republicans. For the 1941-42 biennium 25 Republicans and 15 Democrats will sit in the Senate compared with 28 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the 1939-40 Upper Branch.

In the new House 89 Republicans and 49 Democrats were re-elected, while in the Senate 21 Republicans and six Democrats were given new terms. Therefore, the House will have 102 new members and the Senate 13 new Senators.

Edgar M. Mills

# Entertainment Timetable

## Plays

**Civic Repertory—**
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

**Plymouth—**
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

**Shubert—**
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

## Music

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky. 8:15.

**Tomorrow**

**Symphony Hall—**
Recital by Dorothy Maynor, soprano. Given under the auspices of Hampton Association. 3:30.

## Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Wyoming." Wallace Beery. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "The Outsider." George Sanders and Mary Maguire. 2, 5:05, 8:05.

**Fenway—**
"Christmas in July." Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:30. "Cherokee Strip." Richard Dix. 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Crack Pot College stage show, 7:30.

**Fine Arts—**
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

**Keith Memorial—**
"The Mark of Zorro." Linda Darnell and Basil Rathbone. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:55, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

**Kenmore—**
"Susan and God," Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "War Gas Squad," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 5, 8:15.

**Metropolitan—**
"City for Conquest." James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Hit Parade of 1941." Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

**Modern—**
"Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:48, 5:35, 8:30.

**Orpheum—**
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:55, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50.

**Paramount—**
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 9 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

**B. F. O. Boston—**
"Stranger on the Third Floor," with Peter Lorre. 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20. "The Phantom of Chinatown." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Stage Show: 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.

**Scollay—**
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

**South Station Theatre—**
Twenty minute travel film. Manchuria, Florida's Everglades. Unusual Occupations, latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10. "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:45, 5:10, 8:40.

**Telepix—**
Mediterranean Milestones: Books Through the Ages: Information Please, with Christopher Morley; Hobbies of the Roosevelts; Favorite Songs; 2 cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Torso Murder Mystery," Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:05. "The Face in the Window." 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Tremont—**
"The Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 9:08 a. m., 12:45, 4:35, 8:05. "Man of Old Chicago," 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:55, 8:45.

**Uptown—**
"Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2:00, 5:35, 8:35. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 1:05, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40.

## Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON — Allston:** "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," 2 and 8.
**Capitol:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Dance Girl, Dance." 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Twenty-Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "Sandy Is a Lady." 2 and 8.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Ramparts We Watch" "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
**Brookline Village:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:30, 6:00, 9:10. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 4:31, 8:02.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Quarterback," Wayne Morris anod Virginia Dale. 2 and 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. Continuous from 1-11.
**Harvard:** "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People" Shirley Temple. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Captain Caution." 1:38, 4:55, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling and Jean Rogers. "Before I Hang," Boris Karloff. Continuous show.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 1:40, 5:55, 9:30. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 4:05, 7:50.
**Dorchester:** "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Laughing at Danger." 2, 7, 11.
**Franklin Park:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 1:45, 5:45, 9:25. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 4:10, 7:55.
**Strand:** "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 2:00, 6, 9:28. "Sky Murder." 12:45, 4:37, 8:00.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion:** "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Ramparts We Watch." 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 3:10, 8:37, 9:04. "Ladies Must Live." 1:37, 7:52.
**Park:** "My Love Came Back," "Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:30 and 7:30.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Ramparts We Watch." 2, 5:51, 9:42. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 4:03, 7:54.
**Hyde Park:** "Enemy Agent," Robert Armstrong. "Light of the Western Stars." 1:45 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "River's End." 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Ramparts We Watch." 2:30, 6, 9. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "Pier 13." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 5:55, 9:15.
**Mystic:** "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Return of Frank James." 3:20, 6:35, 9:30.
**Maplewood:** "Doomed to Die," Frankie Darro. "Renegade Ranger." 1:45 and 7.
**Orpheum:** "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Mystery Sea Raiders," Henry Wilcoxon. 1:45 and 7.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Sky Murder," Richard Dix. 12:45, 4:31, 8. "Strike Up the Band. 2, 5:55, 9:24.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway:** "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne. "We Who Are Young." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2 and 6:45.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Saps at Sea." 2 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Rangers of Fortune." "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "The Westerner." "The Great Profile." "London Can Take It."

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Tropic Fury," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "Queen of the Yukon."
**Strand:** "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Mystery Sea Raiders," Henry Wilcoxon.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 2 and 8:10.
**Revere:** "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby; "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and R. Colman. 2 and 7:45.
**Capital and Ball Square:** "I Married a Nazi," "Public Deb No. 1." 2 and 6:30.
**Davis Square:** "Typhoon," "On the Spot." 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Light of the Western Stars." Russell Hayden. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand:** "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "Hidden Gold." 1:30. Continuous from 3:30.
**Broadway:** "Plowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. "Fatal Hour." 1:30 and 7:30

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee:** "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45. Continuous from 7.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "River's End." 3:40, 9:20. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble" 2:27, 8:12.
**Princess:** "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:10, 7:55. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Elisabeth Earl. 3:20, 9:05.

**WALTHAM — Embassy:** "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile." Continuous from 2 to 11.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Girl in 313," 2 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Forty Little Mothers," "Queen of Mob." 2 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Out West with the Peppers," 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS, Community Playhouse:** "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Information Please." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sunday.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 3:48, 8:18. "Manhattan Heartbreak," Robert Sterling. 2:27, 6:40, 10:05.

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Rouault in Retrospect

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Institute of Modern Art has finally achieved a permanent home. The benefaction of a traditional brownstone front house on the Charles River side of Beacon Street makes it possible for this important organization to take root in a community which has greatly needed it in recent years. The Institute's support indicates that there is a broadening interest in and a deeper understanding of modern art in Boston. The galleries are well installed and they are enhanced by a superb river view.

Georges Rouault, one of the more eminent painters of the modern French school, is generously represented in the first exhibition at the Institute; it is the first large solo display of this master yet held in America. It is no exaggeration to declare that Rouault is the most sought after Parisian in the market, and museums and private collectors (even as circumspect a one as Edward G. Robinson) have snatched up all available Rouaults. The scarcity is heightened by the fact that the artist is at present in occupied France.

Apprenticeship with a maker of stained glass windows brought Rouault in his childhood in contact with an expressive medium, with the feeling for materials, and the necessity to evoke feeling by arranging them suitably. At 20 he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts and there became the pupil and close friend of the famed academician Gustav Moreau. At this early stage, Rouault painted in a fanciful and mystical way, with little indication, except for the inwardness of style, of later traits.

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Just as Picasso and Matisse and Braque rose on the horizon at the turn of the century, so did Georges Rouault work himself free of the academy, and come forth with decided independence of brush. He exhibited with the Fauves (untamed ones) in 1903, and while he never really associated with the groups which have advanced modernism, he has been unmistakably interlocked with artists of the vanguard. While Pablo Picasso found affinities with Negro sculpture and primitive artifacts brought to light by exploring scholars, and while Henri Matisse and André Derain were being inspired by mummy portraits of Fayum, by ancient Cretan wall paintings, Persian miniatures and the art of children, Georges Rouault seemed to have discovered a deep personal kinship with medieval Christian painting. This was encouraged by his contact with stained glass, and by his friendship with Moreau, who was a medievalist; it was greatly enforced by his own religious inclinations. Rouault is an Expressionist and he uses paint in the manner in which it lends itself to most articulate utterance of feeling. Expressionism is lyrical or tragic communication, bordering on drama, and it is no surprise to find these painters depicting clowns and actors.

Rouault's pictures are no detached, ivory tower exercises in technical legerdemain. They are human characterizations, showing in mankind calm, wisdom, tolerance, and forbearance. Like Rembrandt, Daumier and Toulouse-Lautrec, Rouault has distilled the essence of character from types of people who are benighted and impoverished, downtrodden and pathetic. He has elevated them through artistic exaltation. While pictures of an earlier date bear traces of bitterness and contain a didactic note, the later paintings of Rouault abandon the moralizing purpose, and he elects to be a painter rather than preacher; to reach, not to teach.

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The earlier pictures are painted with extravagant contrasts of chiaroscuro, while the later ones abandon the shadows and gradations for fullest color purity. The shadows condense down to deep black lines, the counterpart of the leadings in the stained glass. The artist is convinced that he can speak most forcefully by handling paint in the most concentrated and pure manner. He relies less and less on description, more on the dense, rich juxtapositions of colors: cool sapphires, scorching reds, ripe yellows. The color becomes plastic, three-dimensional, dynamic, in a manner that Piscasso could never cultivate in his pictures of the "stained glass period." Rouault's color looks as though it had gone through some stark process such as firing and come out richer and more imposing.

While the earlier pictures are throbbingly alive and restless, the later works are notable for repose and thoughtfulness. The romanticist gives way to the classicist. The artist generalizes from the particular, puts order into chaos, seeks tranquillity. The clown represents mankind; the judge is Socrates, and the Old King the embodiment of patriarchal splendor and dignity.

The Rouault exhibition will remain on view through Dec. 6, after which it will be shown at the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, D. C., and at the San Francisco Museum of Art. An excellent catalogue compiled by James S. Plaut, director, contains a valuable introduction by Lionello Venturi.

Courtesy, Institute of Modern Art, Boston

"The Old King," by Georges Rouault

## In New York Concert Halls

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Two of the super-pianists who are in our midst have recently regaled us with recitals that crowded the respective locales to extreme capacity. Josef Hofmann, on the evening of Nov. 6, opened the eleventh Town Hall Endowment Fund Series, naturally in the Town Hall, and Sergei Rachmaninoff on the ninth, gave a matinée in Carnegie Hall. In each case the occasion was remarkable for the ever new wonder of the performance rather than for a novel slant to the program.

However, Mr. Hofmann deviated from convention by starting off with Schumann's seldom heard Sonata Op. 14, called also "Concerto Without Orchestra," which preceded Beethoven's Op. 111 and Chopin's B minor in a program of three sonatas — an appropriate choice for a special occasion. The Schumann sonata never has been a work of wide appeal, but its undeniable beauties Mr. Hofmann's playing brought into due prominence and the finale raced like the wind, as it should.

In Beethoven's last sonata and the Chopin B minor Mr. Hofmann, when in the vein, comes very near to futilizing comparison. At this recital he was very much in the vein. Among the additional numbers were Paderewski's familiar Minuet and Nocturne, selected, no doubt, in graceful tribute to the arrival here of the composer, and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," set forth unsurpassably.

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Mr. Rachmaninoff, though also eschewing the new, ventured far enough afield to head his list with the Tausig "Variations on a Theme of Schubert," which is very far from being hackneyed. He too played Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" and played it well, but his most important achievements were, in their several ways, with the Bach-Liszt Organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor, two Chopin Mazurkas, Liszt's eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody, and a group of his own pieces ("Humoresque" and "Moment musical," both "newly revised," and "Etude-tableau" in E flat), of no great moment in themselves, but superbly played.

The supplementary unlisted recital, imposed by insistent applause, began, oddly enough, with the Brassin transcription of the "Magic Fire" from "Die Walküre," which is nothing for the concert stage in these days and, besides, was not made to seem in place by transcendence of performance.

On the evening of the eighth Kirsten Flagstad returned to the local scene in a Carnegie Hall recital that attracted the expected attention. The program comprised a group of songs by Brahms, Grieg's "Haugtussa" cycle, four songs composed in this country to English texts, and a Hugo Wolf group. The eminent soprano was in splendid voice, and some of the lyrics, notably in the Grieg series and, inevitably, Wolf's "Gesang Weylas," displayed it to excellent advantage.

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Orchestral activity has been much to the fore lately, Carnegie Hall resounding to at least one symphonic concert a day. For the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of the seventh and eighth, John Barbirolli took from the shelf Wagner's "A Faust Overture" and the only Symphony of Ernest Chausson, both of which had been neglected here, the other number being the eminently unneglected First Symphony of Brahms.

Wagner's early overture, undoubtedly the most compelling musical portrait of the solitary Faust, came in for a fragmentary, disjointed reading, in which the general pattern suffered from the attention to detail, though in compensation there was some fine orchestral playing. However, Chausson's Symphony, a work of eloquence and also of individuality, in spite of the indebtedness to Wagner and César Franck, went exceedingly well.

To the concerts of the ninth and tenth the Brahms symphony was carried over, but the other numbers were "Song of the High Seas," by Jaromir Weinberger, and Elgar's Cello-Concerto, with Gegor Piatigorsky as soloist. The Weinberger opus, newly composed and previously unheard in public, was inspired by "the amazement and the humble reverence" the composer had "lived through" when he saw the St. Lawrence River "embrace the high sea"— a rare sight, if not unprecedented, one might suppose, in view of the geographical disposition. After listening intently, one suspects that more than amazement and humble reverence were needed to translate the experience into tone.

The Elgar concerto has its doughty champions, one of them being, apparently, Mr. Piatigorsky, whose magnificent performance of the solo part was nobly seconded by Mr. Barbirolli and the orchestra.

The New Friends of Music giving in the Town Hall on the tenth their weekly concert, afforded exceeding pleasure to lovers of fine ensemble playing by presenting Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin in a program of sonatas for violin and piano by Beethoven.

## A National Mural Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition of mural art, including paintings, drawings, cartoons, and panels in linoleum and glass, has opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art under the auspices of the National Society of Mural Painters. A big show, filling all the available exhibition space in the museum's 10 galleries, it reveals different types of decorations which are being installed nowadays in government post offices and courthouses, business buildings, and churches. An abundance of new feeling pervades the show, giving it a predominantly contemporary flavor, but it is up and down, good and indifferent, all the way. The total effect, moreover, is not particularly inviting, since so much is shown that could not be fitted harmoniously into the exhibition.

An obstacle to the making of a really satisfying exhibition lies in the nature of the art itself. Large murals are difficult to present successfully in showrooms, where the environment is necessarily at variance with the settings for which the paintings are specifically intended. Rarely, moreover, is it possible in a comprehensive showing such as the present one to include more than a few finished paintings, since space even in the largest galleries is usually insufficient for the purpose. Inevitably the work of a large number of exhibitors has to be viewed in the forms of sketches and preliminary studies, which is something less than satisfactory, both for the artist and for the public.

* * *

The show, however, includes designs ranging from classical allegories through historical subjects to compositions of realism in which life today plays an important part. It is this infusion of contemporaneity that distinguishes the tempo of mural painting today from that of a few decades ago. The methods of the present are often characterized by fresh technical range, and a wider exploring of the fields of pictorial narrative. Where they frequently fail is in a misconception of function of mural decoration. Not every artist has done more than to paint a blown-up easel painting.

A few designs which are completed and ready for installation in public buildings command special attention in the display. A neat design handled in three separate panels on the subject of "Work, Religion and Education" is shown by Alfred Crimi, who follows American life through historic phases, describing each in a picturesque vignette. Painted with taste and delicate clarity of color, the composition may best be described as decorative only in the most general sense. Designed for the post office at Northampton, Mass., it is one of several murals completed recently for new Colonial post offices throughout the country.

Others, showing more vigor in the interpretation of realistic themes, are Edgar Britton's scenes of horseshoe pitching and music making in a cartoon for a fresco for the Waterloo, Iowa, post office, and Judson Smith's topographic and historical subjects for Kutztown, Pa., and Albion, N. Y. Both show careful preparation of the large-scale cartoons, with emphasis on formal compositional values.

* * *

Exhibitions of mural decoration for some time have illustrated developments in other fields than painting. The present show contains designs executed in glass, tile and metal as well as carved linoleum. Linoleum is used with striking effect in Pierre Bourdelle's exotic panel of jaguars and gazelles, the effect being heightened by the use of lacquer colors of especial richness. Other artists well represented in the display in one or other of the several mediums shown are James Penney, Ernest Peixotto, James Michael Newell, and Lucia Wiley, whose "Wild Rice" panel, from a series on Indian life in the West, shows genuine sensitiveness as well as decorative gifts of serenity and charm.

While not the widest possible cross section of contemporary mural painting and decoration, the exhibition nevertheless takes in a prominent and considerable segment of the profession. Notable gains have been made in this field, the show makes clear; but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

## Stravinsky's New Symphony

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

There was much fluttering in the musical dovecots when Igor Stravinsky appeared in Chicago (Nov. 7) and conducted the new Symphony which he had dedicated to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in honor of its Golden Jubilee. The Russian master always has been famous for accomplishing the unexpected. Nearly 30 years ago he staggered the world with the audacities of "Pétrouchka," and when it seemed that harmonic novelty could go no further he blasted the artistic sensibilities of music-lovers with "Le Sacre du Printemps." It is now a matter of history that Mr. Stravinsky's further surprise consisted in going back to Bach.

At the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra he made it clear in his symphony that he had still been retreating down the corridor of time, but not quite so far as Bach. His new work—as he admitted to the writer of this review —is a gesture in the direction of Joseph Haydn. This reversion, Mr. Stravinsky explained, was related rather to form than to thematic style; but that explanation was scarcely necessary, for the composer of "The Creation" (who flattered himself that he was a bold fellow when he penned "Chaos" in that oratorio) would have hearkened, if he could, with horror and amazement to some of Mr. Stravinsky's material in the symphony.

* * *

Listening to the novelty with twentieth-century ears, one must record that the Russian master has accomplished a remarkable piece of work. Not generally so bizarre as some of his earlier efforts, the symphony contains strong and provocative subject matter, which is developed with a skill that Haydn himself would have admired. In the slow movement Stravinsky abrogated his former opinion that expressiveness was an undesirable quality in music. The Larghissimo of the symphony is filled with emotional charm, with something of the expressive feeling that belongs to the music of Tchaikovsky—music which now Mr. Stravinsky greatly esteems. Toward the end of the Finale the composer seemed to remember that something should be done to live up to his reputation as a harmonic iconoclast. His concluding chords, by that token, accomplished all that he probably hoped they would. Public reaction to the new work was respectful rather than exuberantly enthusiastic. The composer was called to the stage several times, but one felt that the listeners had not been carried off their feet.

* * *

The program, which was devoted entirely to Stravinsky's music, also included his Piano Concerto, the solo part of which was performed by Jane Anderson, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's pianist. Miss Anderson accomplished an exceptionally difficult task with no little credit to herself. The concerto is a brittle, arid composition, written during the period in which its creator had reverted to Bach, and Stravinsky evidently had impressed the pianist with the necessity of treating her part with a detached and mechanical performance that precluded any color or expressive charm.

For the rest, the concert began with "Fireworks," a brilliant as well as a stimulating piece of orchestral virtuosity; and it included the suites from "Pétrouchka" and "The Fire-Bird." It seemed that in those two masterpieces Stravinsky's genius spoke most persuasively of all to the listening ear.

## Bridging a Gap Between Wars

By Harold Hobson

Oxford, Eng.

In few aspects of affairs is the contrast between this war and the last sharper than in the theater. Then, the London theater flourished financially to an extent it had never known before, and was not to know again except in a brief interval after the collapse of France early this summer. Now, but for matinées of "All's Well That Ends Well"—an optimistic title, surely—at the Vaudeville, and a short lunch-time entertainment given by Mr. Donald Wolfit at the Strand, consisting of songs and scenes from Shakespeare, the West End Theaters are closed down. Some, in fact, are for sale, as though they have surrendered all hope of ever opening again.

The passing of a quarter century has, of course, greatly changed the personnel of the acting profession. Few stars of 1914-18 are still shining. Mr. Owen Nares, who at that time scored his first outstanding success as the young parson in "Romance," and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, then a rising man, retain today, and have even increased, their popularity. Both are now on tour. But, generally speaking, the most famous of contemporary actors were then either, like Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, in the army, or, like Mr. John Gielgud and Mr. Ralph Richardson, at school. Nevertheless, a company of players who enjoyed a large fame 25 years ago have banded themselves together again, and are now on the road, covering most of the principal theaters of England and Scotland. They are vaudeville artists, and their performances reveal more vividly than any essay could do the changes that have come over the world of entertainment in a quarter century.

* * *

It is popularly believed that Columbus discovered America in 1492. So far as the world of entertainment is concerned, the event must be dated several centuries later. It is not possible to go to an ordinary vaudeville show in England today without seeing the influence of New York written all over it. But for Bransby Williams, Rosie Lloyd, Wilkie Bard, Vivian Foster, Johnson Clark, and Wilson Hallett, Tin Pan Alley might never have existed, and jazz be something out of a rhyme by Edward Lear. The world they present to us is one in which America has no part.

Mr. Clark's ventriloquist's dummy is an expert in rural matters, an orchard-robbing genius. He is a red-headed yokel, clad in corduroy breeches, and knows nothing of the dress clothes and sophistication of Charlie McCarthy. Miss Lloyd revives the choruses of her famous sister Marie; she is a Cockney who has never strayed beyond the sound of Bow Bells. Mr. Bard presents a bathing beach attendant, a character now as historical and as completely vanished even from English shores as are knights in armor from the battlefield. Mr. Foster, with fatuous and comfortable smile, is the Vicar of Mirth, a cleric of such amiable composity as could come from no country but England.

* * *

These players, then, bravely defy the passage of time. They will make no concessions to changes of taste. They acknowledge no calendar but that of 1914. Yet in Mr. Foster there may be perceived a momentary weakening, for he deigns to crack a jest that actually arises out of contemporary conditions. Recently some thousands of refugees from London have flocked into Oxford. "Everybody," says Mr. Foster, "stands up for Oxford—all the way from Paddington."

The modernity of this joke must have affected Mr. Williams, who followed Mr. Foster. For, after giving an impersonation of Fagin, in "Oliver Twist," persuading Bill Sykes to the murder of Nancy, he affected a neat union between the sixteenth century and the twentieth by reciting a speech from Shakespeare's "King John" in the voice of Winston Churchill. After that one was hardly surprised to find Miss Ella Retford singing "Tickety-Boo" with the aid of a microphone. So, as United States destroyers enter English harbors, the program ends with a generous recognition from the Old Guard that America does really exist.

## St. Louis Concerts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra opened its series of subscription concerts, Nov. 1-2, with a program of familiar music, under the direction of Vladimir Golschmann.

Bach's Toccata in D minor in the orchestration by Alexandre Tansman, was the first number. Mr. Tansman transcribed the Toccata for the St. Louis Orchestra in 1932, and the first performance was given at these concerts the following year. The transcription was designed as a tribute to Vladimir Golschmann, who had presented many of the composer's works at the Golschmann Concerts in Paris. The second item of the program was the Symphony No. 2 by Brahms, and the third and final number was the Fourth Symphony of Tchaikovsky.

All this is very familiar music, but one can scarcely complain of masterpieces when they are so well played; for the orchestra was in the best of form—amazingly so for the beginning of the season. The strings were especially noteworthy.

Since the Golschmann family is scattered and the home placed in jeopardy in France by the occupation, Mr. and Mrs. Golschmann have taken steps to become citizens of the United States, and henceforth will live in St. Louis.

At the opening of the Principia Concert and Lecture Course, Dorothy Maynor, negro soprano, was presented in recital, under the management of William Morgan, who has introduced many important artists to St. Louis. Miss Maynor sang groups of German, French, and Norwegian songs, but peculiarly expressive of her individuality was the group of her native spirituals.

## A New Play in Dublin

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

At the Gaiety, Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir have presented "No Traveller Returns," by Bertha Selous, niece of the explorer, F. C. Selous. Miss Selous has herself acted for several years, first under the direction of John Masefield and then with J. B. Fagan in the Oxford Repertory Company. More recently, she appeared with the Oxford University Dramatic Society in John Gielgud's production of "Romeo and Juliet."

The entire action of "No Traveller Returns" takes place in the home of Lady Olga Trail in Chiswick. Gideon Trail, a great poet, has just passed on, and messages of sympathy are arriving continuously. A rather drably dressed young woman comes to the house to pay her respects to the man who had once been her husband. While she is in another room, a scientist arrives and insists on being allowed to use an invention which claims to be able to photograph and reproduce in television form the last thoughts of a person about to pass on.

The second act shows Trail's life in a series of scenes from boyhood to his end while reading his last poem. When he grows up he falls in love with and marries a typist. Although only a solicitor's clerk, he earns fame as a poet and, at a reception, meets Lady Olga with whom he becomes fascinated. Divorce follows and he marries Lady Olga. In the final scene, Gideon sheds the pretense in which he had been living and returns to Minnie, to whom he gives a volume of five plays secretly written and dedicated "To My Wife."

Throughout the play there are brilliant lines, and the dialogue generally is true to every scene and to every character. The development of the thesis is consistent and, when the conflict is brought to a head in the last act, the struggle is not overdone but is held until the right moment and then, in an easy, natural way, the whole edifice of falsehood is effectively demolished.

Micheal MacLiammoir, as Gideon Trail, has a role which fits him completely. He passes without effort through the various moods and, in the final scene, when he revolts, he rises to the occasion magnificently. Sharing the honors with him, Shelah Richards, who grows bigger as an actress with every new appearance, was, as Minnie, a convincing foil to the artificial, selfish and insincere Lady Olga, played by Meriel Moore. Christopher Casson, as the scientist, was also happily cast.


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# Symphony Hits Native Note

**The Arts in Boston**

Something interesting for an audience to listen to seems to be the mark American composers for orchestra aim at today, if Samuel Barber's Overture, "The School for Scandal," presented at the Boston Symphony Concert of yesterday afternoon may be cited in proof. For the piece, as performed in Symphony Hall under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, certainly gave the occasion a pleasant start. More than that, it held its own in musical dignity along with items by Debussy and Hindemith which immediately followed; nor did it make too slight a showing as to sound and style in comparison with a Brahms symphony with which the program concluded.

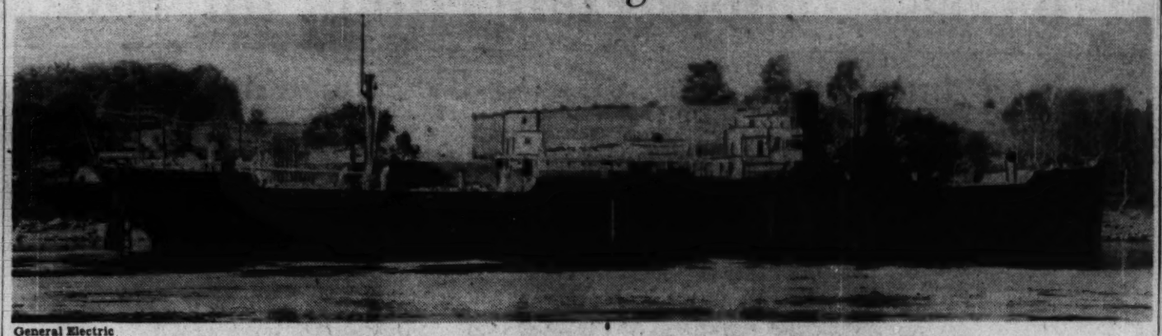
Until lately, much American music put upon conductors for public test has been the labored product of professors of composition, who were obviously more concerned in making good their claims to scholarship than to providing entertainment for hearers. Inevitably their efforts were placed by reviewers in a different classification from works by the masters. Rather regularly, and perhaps unimaginatively, they were described as "academic"; which of course was but another way of condemning them as dreadfully dull. The type, however, tends to disappear, giving way to music that is unscholarly, in a pedantic meaning of the word, and that frankly goes in for adding somewhat to the world's entertainment.

This is by no means calling the Overture by Mr. Barber claptrap, but only acknowledging it as something appropriate to its title, and therefore a piece of polite, delicious fun. Genuinely he could be applauded when he took the platform, responding to a signal from the Conductor to come around from his place in the house. American composers can offer more of the sort, surely, and be but a short while winning the place they aspire to in the concert repertory and in the orchestral catalogue.

Why did Debussy designate his "Two Nocturnes" as he did? Assuredly, it stands a single structure, comprising slow opening and lively main part. But he lived in a day of literary affectations, and he had a conceit for making the two divisions "Clouds" and "Celebrations." Some set Debussy down as an insistent borrower, and perhaps rightly. Less often do they refer to him as a liberal lender. Granted that "Celebrations" is just so much Chabrier, it must equally be considered as just so much Ravel.

After Stravinsky taught modern ears to listen to unusual tones from woodwind instruments, along came Hindemith to give them a bit of the unusual from fiddles. In Koncertmusik for String and Brass Instruments, op 50, we must admit to a novel effect when the strings are all going together on their low notes for a long passage in the first of the two movements. Here the violins disclose the material they are in part made of —maple of close, hard grain. The vibrations reach down into the very heartwood of the tree.

# True 'Floating Power'



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# Current Generating Ships Urged as Aids to Defense

*By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 16 —Floating power plants, ships equipped with large steam turbines and capable of quick transfer by way of America's coastal and inland waterways to any point where emergency electric power is needed to tide over a community during a breakdown or an unusually large demand for extra energy, are proposed as an important contribution to the National Defense Program.

Addressing the Wisconsin Utilities Association in Milwaukee recently. A. P. Kellogg of the General Electric turbine division disclosed that experiments are already under way to build a 50,000 kilowatt floating power plant along the lines of a power ship, the Jacona, already in service here in Portsmouth. The Jacona was built in 1918 and since 1930 has been used by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire as a floating power plant. It is in service on the Piscataqua River, and is equipped with two 10,000-kilowatt turbine-generators serving several New Hampshire towns.

Mr. Kellogg says a large portion of the important manufacturing centers of the eastern United States, the Gulf Coast and the West Coast should be reached by generating stations housed in vessels designed to pass through as narrow a waterway as the New York State Barge Canal.

"Fifty-thousand kilowatt capacity seems to be the largest rating practicable," said Mr. Kellogg, "though of course smaller units can be easily built.

"The equipment of the floating power plant in general will closely follow standard marine and central station practice with slight modifications. The complete 50,000 kilowatt station could be housed in a hull similar to that of a lake freighter."

Floating power isn't entirely new, he admitted, for in 1929 when a shortage of water reduced the power supply below the city's requirements, the U. S. S. Lexington, a turbine-electric drive battleship, supplied Tacoma, Washington.

Even in peace time, he said, the yearly station peaks vary on many of the large utility systems, and if one or more floating power plants were available, they could be moved from one power house to another as load requirements dictated.

Dimensions of the first vessel to be thus employed allow a length of 290 feet, a 43-foot beam, 10-foot draft, and a low bridge clearance of 15 feet. To generate steam required for the 50,000-kilowatt plant, four boilers would be used.

The steam turbine would be connected to the main generator and a house generator which would carry the auxiliary load. It would operate at 3600 r. p. m. and be of the tandem-compound type, double-flow with side exhausts. The steam cycle can be comparable with standard central station practice, with the same steam pressure and temperatures and full feedwater heating system. The main generator would be hydrogen cooled, surface gas coolers within the generator casing.

So that the unit could be started from cold, an auxiliary diesel-driven generator of approximately 500-kilowatt capacity would be included.

# Parents Attend Children's School

At Bryant & Stratton School, 334 Boylston St., several hundred parents turned the clock back this morning and attended school again for a day.

As the parents of students arrived at the school they were shown to their son's or daughter's home-room, and there given a copy of his or her daily schedule. They then proceeded to follow this schedule, going from class to class for the same subjects with the same teachers, as son or daughter does every day—shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, accounting, English, correspondence, income tax, poise and personality, merchandising, etc.

In between they attended demonstrations of typewriting, shorthand, business machines, penmanship, looked over an exhibition of old typewriters and saw the banking and business practice department in action.

Each instructor told the parent-students the purpose of the subject he was teaching, what the student was expected to accomplish and how helpful this should prove to him in business. He explained how the parents could help. Discussion followed in each class.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Monday, Nov. 18**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

### *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, Nov. 18**

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 H. C.-Temple game | Navy - Columbia Uni- | B. C.-Georgetown game, | Harvard vs. Brown | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 Holy Cross-Temple | versity football game | Boston College-George- | football game, from | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 football game | Navy - Columbia Uni- | town football game | Harvard Stadium, de- | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 Holy Cross-Temple | versity football game | Boston College-George- | scribed by Red Barber | Consolairs |
| 4:00 football game | Navy - Columbia Uni- | town football game | Harvard vs. Brown, from | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Holy Cross-Temple | versity football game | B. C.-Georgetown game, | Harvard Stadium | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 football game | Club Matinee: variety | Concert Music | "Twentieth Century | John Kiley Presents |
| 4:45 Piano and organ | Club Matinee: variety | Concert Music | Serenade" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:00 "Buffalo Presents" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Tommy Reynold's Orch. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "Buffalo Presents" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Tommy Reynold's Orch. | Sports Matinee | "Star Quest" |
| 5:30 'America Prepares': | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Curtis Institute of | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 speakers | "The Kickoff" | Music | Frank Ryan, sports | Bowling Quiz |
| 6:00 News; Sports | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Frank Gallucci's Radio |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Chick Morris, sports | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Review |
| 6:30 H. Horlick Presents | "Listener's Playhouse"; | "The Original Yankee | News Service | Alpineers |
| 6:45 **The World Today** | dramatization | Swapper" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 **'People's Platform':** | Religious program | "Grand Ole Opry" | Concert Orchestra | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 **informal discussion** | Religious program | "Grand Ole Opry" | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. | Carey for Mayor |
| 7:30 "Crackpot College", | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Better Business Bureau, | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 7:45 "Crackpot College", | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | "Confidentially Yours" | Ella Fitzgerald's Orch. | "Jungle Jim" |
| 8:00 "Marriage Club"; | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | "Knickerbocker Play- | "The Soldiers' Quiz"; | "Hans Buchwald's Hour |
| 8:15 quiz program | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | house"; dramatic sk. | from Camp Edwards | of Music" |
| 8:30 Wayne King's Or- | "Song of Your Life" | "Truth or Consequences": | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Week-End Jamboree |
| 8:45 chestra: War news | "Song of Your Life" | quiz program | "To the Victors" | Week-End Jamboree |
| 9:00 "Your Hit Parade"; | Network speakers | National Barn Dance: | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 Mark Warnow's | Network speakers | Henry Burr; Hoosier | News Service | cal Album" |
| 9:30 Orch.; vocalists | News; NBC Symphony | Hot Shots; Glen Wel- | "Contact"; Dave Elman, | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | Orch.; Hans Wilhelm | ty's Orchestra | m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or. | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Serenade | Steinberg, conductor | "Station E-Z-R-A": | "Chicago Theater of the | News Service |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | NBC Symphony Orches- | comedy sketch | Air"; Marion Claire; | "Dance Parade" |
| 10:30 Jack Leonard, songs | tra; Hans Wilhelm | Charlie Spivak's Or- | Richard Bonelli in "The | Dan Danford's Orchestra |
| 10:45 **News of the World** | Steinberg, conductor | chestra | Desert Song" | Alexander Semmler's Or. |
| 11:00 Weather; News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Hawaii Calls"; native | Frankie Stan's Orchestra |
| 11:15 E. Hoagland's Orch. | Dance Music | Local news; weather | Hawaiian music | Claude Sweeten's Orch. |
| 11:30 "Swing Club" | "Life Goes to a Party on | Draft talk; Emil Cole- | "California Melodies"; | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 "Swing Club" | Air" | man's Orchestra | vocalists; orchestra | News Service |

## *Sunday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1470kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 Press News; "Ma- | War news; Music | War news; Organ and | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 tinatta" | Instrumental trio | Xylophone Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song | News; Weather | Weather Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 8:45 Circle' | "Tone Pictures" | News Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 9:00 News of Europe | News roundup | News Roundup | "Sunday Morning Sere- | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs | "Coast to Coast on a | Four Showmen: Quartet | nade"; recording | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:30 Wings Over Jordan, | Bus"; children's pro- | "Sunday Drivers"; so- | "Sunday Morning Sere- | 'Hit Parade of Tomorrow' |
| 9:45 Wings Over Jordan, | gram | loists; orchestra | nade"; recording | 'Hits Parade of Tomorrow |
| 10:00 Church of the Air, | Walden String Quartet, | Uncle Bob: children's | "Melody Market" | "Down Memory Lane" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air, | Walden String Quartet, | program | "Melody Market" | Religious Service |
| 10:30 National Youth Ad- | Southernaires: Negro | "Chills and Thrills" | Tremont Temple Baptist | Religious Service |
| 10:45 ministration Orch. | male quartet | Ross Sisters | Church service | Religious Service |
| 11:00 News; "News and | News; Musicale | Morning Service From | Tremont Temple Baptist | Religious Service |
| 11:15 Rhythm" | Luther-Bayman Singers, | Temple Israel; Sermon | Church service | "Music in the Modern |
| 11:30 Trinity Church; Dr. | Irving Miller's Orch. | by Rabbi Harry Levi | Tremont Temple Baptist | Manner" |
| 11:45 Oliver J. Hart | Weather; Musicale | Temple Israel Service | Church service | Radio Review |
| 12:00 News; weather | **Music Hall: Symphony** | News Service | Student Radio Club | Radio Review |
| 12:15 Piano soloist | **Orchestra; Erne Rapee, conductor; Ditta Pasz-** | "Tone Tapestries" | Student Radio Club | Radio Review |
| 12:30 "Star Quest" | | **"Wings Over America"**; | Italian string music | Radio Review |
| 12:45 "Star Quest" | **tory, pianist** | talk; drama | Italian string music | Radio Review |
| 1:00 "Star Quest" | News Service | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 1:15 Beacon St. Window | Ahead of the Headlines | Religious program | Master Radio Canaries | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 1:30 **American Red Cross** | **American Red Cross Roll** | "On Your Job": drama- | **American Red Cross Roll** | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 1:45 **Roll Call: Amos &** | **Call: Amos and Andy,** | tization | **Call: Amos and Andy,** | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:00 Andy; E. Bergen; | E. Bergen, L. Barry- | Drama and music | C. McCarthy, L. Bar- | "Around the Town" |
| 2:15 Barrymore; others | more, and others | Drama and music | rymore, and others | "Around the Town" |
| 2:30 News; Harvard | Foreign Policy Associat'n | University of Chicago | The Lutheran Hour | "Around the Town" |
| 2:45 Guardian Debate | "Tapestry Musicale" | Round Table | The Lutheran Hour | Murray Twins |
| 3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic | Great Plays: Shake- | NBC String Symphony | Drama and music | Zelma Larson's Music |
| 3:15 Symphony Or.; J. | speare's "Merry Wives | NBC String Symphony | Drama and music | Zelma Larson's Music |
| 3:30 Barbirolli, cond. | of Windsor" | H. V. Kaltenborn, news | Young People's Church | Zelma Larson's Music |
| 3:45 N. Y. Philharmonic | Great Plays | "Chats About Dogs" | of the Air | Zelma Larson's Music |
| 4:00 Symphony Or.; J. | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Unitarian Radio Hour | Studio program |
| 4:15 Barbirolli, cond. | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Unitarian Radio Hour | Studio program |
| 4:30 **"Invitation to** | News; Music | "The Shadow"; drama | "Playtime on the Air" | Studio program |
| 4:45 **Learning"** | "Garden Gossip" | "The Shadow"; drama | "Concert Album" | Studio program |
| 5:00 **"Design for Happi-** | Moylan Sisters, songs | **Metropolitan Opera Au-** | "The Musical Steelmak- | "Strings and Things" |
| 5:15 **ness"; orchestra** | Olivio Santora, yodeler | **ditions of the Air** | ers"; variety orchestra | "Strings and Things" |
| 5:30 "Col. Stoopnagle's | Tony Wons' Scrapbook | "Your Dream Has Come | Symphonic Hour | Irish Minstels |
| 5:45 "Quixie Doodle" | News Service | True" dramatizations | Symphonic Hour | Musical program |
| 6:00 **Silver Theater:** | Religious Program | "Spreading New Eng- | "Double or Nothing"; | News Service |
| 6:15 **dramatization** | Religious Program | land's Fame" | quiz program | Political talk |
| 6:30 "Melody Ranch" | "Beat the Band"; quiz | News Service | "Show of the Week"; | Religious Hour: dramati- |
| 6:45 with Gene Autry | program; orchestra | Popular Music | Vincent Lopez' Orch. | zation |
| 7:00 News of the World | Sunday Evening News | **Jack Benny's Program:** | "Russell Bennett's Note- | "Friendly Singer" |
| 7:15 **News of the World** | **News from Europe** | **variety; orchestra** | book"; musical program | Political talk |
| 7:30 Screen Guild Thea- | "Speak Up, America"; | "Bandwagon"; Ted | News Service | Myles O'Malley's Orch. |
| 7:45 ter; drama | quiz program | Weems' Orchestra | W. Williams, comment | Dan Coffey, tenor |
| 8:00 **Helen Hayes Thea-** | "Parade of Years"; Chas. | **Edgar Bergen; Donald** | **American Forum of the** | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 8:15 **ter: drama,** | Dent's Orch.; quartet | **Dickson; orchestra** | **Air: S. Theodore Granik** | cal Album" |
| 8:30 "Crime Doctor"; | "Adventures of Sherlock | **"One Man's Family";** | **Presiding** | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 8:45 drama; News | Holmes"; drama | **dramatic sketch** | Dorothy Thompson | cal Album" |
| 9:00 "Sunday Evening | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 **Hour"; Helen Jep-** | "The Parker Family" | Round" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | cal Album" |
| 9:30 **son, Charles Kull-** | Irene Rich, sketch | American Album of Fa- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "The Coral Islanders" |
| 9:45 **mann; orchestra** | "Sports Newsreel" | miliar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "The Quintones" |
| 10:00 "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | News; Symphonic Hour, | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 10:15 It"; quiz program, | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest | Symphonic Hour | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 10:30 News; Weather Ar- | "Good Will Hour"; John | "The World Is Yours"; | Symphonic Hour | News Service |
| 10:45 H. Horlick Presents | J. Anthony, director | dramatization | Symphonic Hour | Army Recruiting Progr'm |
| 11:00 Headlines, Bylines, | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Recorded Rome News | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:15 Bobby Day's Orch. | Isham Jones' Orchestra | Local news; Weather | "Radio Newsreel," news | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:30 Teddy Powell's Or. | Freddie Martin's Orch. | Johnny McGee's Orch. | from London | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Teddy Powell's Or. | Freddie Martin's Orch. | Johnny McGee's Orch. | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | News Service |

## *Monday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 Short, Short Story | Mildred Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | Irene Hanify: organ | "Against the Storm" | "Singing Strings" | "Melodic Tones" |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; play | 'Harvey and Dell'; music | "The Road of Life" | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Magic Green Carpet" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum" | "Highlights, Halftones" | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith Speaks | News; Noonday Review | "Radio Playhouse" | News Service | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Rush Hughes Pictorial | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," songs | Italian string music | Weather Report |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian string music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Elaufuss' Orchestra | News Service | Frank Gagen's Orch. | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | "Stage Stars" | Dramatic sketch | Don Dewhirst, songs | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | Agricultural News | Marjorie Mills Hour | Zeke Manners' Gang | "Alexander Thiede Con- |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News; Weather | Marjorie Mills Hour | Cheer Up Gang | ducts"; soloist; orch. |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | Jack Dalton, songs | 'Hymns of All Churches' | Cedric Foster, news | "Homes on the Land" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | "Music You Want" | "Grimm's Daughter" | "Is Anybody Home?"; sk. | Frank Ross, songs |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | "Music You Want" | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | Radio Garden Club | Musical programs |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | "Music You Want" | "Light of the World" | Francis Craig's Orch. | News Service |
| 3:00 M. McBride, speaker | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin" | Studio speaker | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 Rhythm Rendezvous | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Sam Koki's Hawaiians | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | El Paseo Troubadours | "Console Capers" |
| 3:45 Decorative talk | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Lowell Cartwright: music | Speech School |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife" | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | "University Life" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | The Cavanaughs | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "The Johnson Family" | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Singin' and Swingin'" | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | "Superman"; sketch | "Lone Journey"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Star Quest" |
| 5:30 "Around the Hub" | Vocalist; organ | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News Service | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Dinner Dance | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Alpineers |
| 6:45 **The World Today** | Lowell Thomas, news | "RFD Melodies" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | Famous O'Henry Jury | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | Trials: sketch | Newsroom of the Air | "Fu Manchu"; sketch | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | Burns and Allen; Arlie | "Inside of Sports" | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 7:45 serial drama | Shaw's Orchestra | Walter Kidder, songs | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | Harper's Varieties |
| 8:00 "Those We Love"; | "I Love a Mystery"; | James Melton; Francis | "Play Broadcast"; quiz | "Curtain Time"; drama |
| 8:15 dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | White; orchestra | program | and music |
| 8:30 Howard and Shel- | "True or False" | Richard Crooks, tenor; | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | "Swing Time" |
| 8:45 don; orchestra | "True or False" | symphonic orchestra | Song Spinners | Studio Program |
| 9:00 Theater; Tyrone | "You're in the Army | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 Power and Anna- | Now"; talks | program | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | cal Album" |
| 9:30 bella in "Rage of | News; Music | "Show Boat"; vocalists; | Dance Music | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 Manhattan" | "Frontline Headlines" | Bob Strong's Orchestra | Dance Music | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or- | Tropical Moods | Percy Faith's Orchestra; | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 chestra | Dance Music | vocalists | News Service | Elias Breeskin's Orch. |
| 10:30 J. Wesley: Sports | U. S. Army Program | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Chicago Opera Company; | S. Featherstone's Orch. |
| 10:45 News of the World | "Symphony of Radio" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Traviata" | "Swinging Strings" |
| 11:00 News; Weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Chicago Opera Company; | "King Cole Swingsters" |
| 11:15 "Master Works of | Ben Cutler's Orchestra | Local News; Weather | "Traviata" | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Music" | Emil Coleman's Orch. | Draft talk; Ray Heather- | Chicago Opera Company; | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 "Swing Club" | Emil Coleman's Orch. | ton's Orchestra | "Traviata" | News Service |

### Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg. 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg.; 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Orchestra; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Off the Record." Gerry Wilmot. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Dance Tunes and Cabaret." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

**For Sunday, Nov. 17**

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"Music by Russian Composers." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Pongracz: Hungarian Rhapsody; Piroska Anday, of the Budapest Opera; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—"Studying Japanese Porcelain Craft." JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Greetings from Home for German Sailors." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m; DJZ, 11.81meg, 25.4m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Sir Hugh Walpole. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DJZ 11.80meg, 25.4m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

### *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Looking Starward.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
8:30 p. m.—Brazilian Good Will Program.

**For Sunday, Nov. 17**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Period.
4:30 p. m.—"Living Literature," conducted by Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours With the Composers."

### *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, Nov. 17**

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

### *Christian Science Program*

**For Sunday, Nov. 17**

5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-19.6m), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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THE STORE FOR MEN—SECOND FLOOR

# Girls Feature Coast-to-Coast Tenpin Competition for $50,000 Open Honors

## Women Again Crash Circle Of Bowling Prize Winners

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 — Women again crashed the winners' circle in the second weekly contest of the $50,000 Open Play Bowling Carnival, winning eight of the 24 weekly cash awards, officials of the coast-to-coast tenpin classic announced today.

Highest feminine prize winner was Louise F. Schmitt, who submitted her entry through the Deerfield Bowling Academy in Deerfield, Ill. Miss Schmitt won the $100 first prize in the beginners class for the second week of the carnival.

**$50 Winners**

Second prize or $50 winners were Dorothy Walker, New Philadelphia, Ohio, rookie class; Helen Bannon, Morris, Ill., a junior; and Josephine Zaranka, Chicago Heights, Ill., classified by her entry as an expert. Grace Van Hook of Huntington Park, Calif., and Lydia Alice McLelland of Memphis, Tenn., won $25 prizes, Miss Van Hook winning third prize for rookies and Miss McLelland taking fourth prize in the same class.

Catherine Saroni of Downers Grove, Ill., won $25 for fourth place in the beginner bracket. The eighth feminine prize winner was Julia Wingert of Grants Pass, Ore., who captured $25 for fourth prize among the experts.

**Beginners Class**

Pinmen who won prizes in the beginners class were W. P. Winningham of Clinton, Okla., who took $50 for second place, and Frank Dolenc of Chicago, who collected $25 for third place. Herbert Dunneman of Forest Hills, L. I., won the $100 prize for first place among rookies.

Top bowler among the juniors for the second contest was Art Brazda of Mandan, N. D., who won $100. Francis Verdun of Wood River, Ill., was third among the juniors, taking $25, and another $25 went to Ira Brin of Yakima, Wash., who finished fourth in the junior class.

Winners in the regular class were V. Hamilton, Glenside, Pa., $100; Arthur Ward, Binghamton, N. Y., $50; Stanley Podowicz, Spring Valley, Ill., $25, and Nathan E. Morgan, Seattle, Wash., $25. Expet class winners beside Misses Zaranka and Wingert, were Carson Reichenbach, Sunbury, Pa., $100; and Robert Howard, Cornell, Wis., $25.

**Star Class Carnival**

Four men took prizes in the star class of the carnival. In order of finish they were Leroy McKissick, Harrisburg, Pa., $100; Michael Nagy, New York, $50; Joe Treger, Buffalo, N. Y., $25, and Howard Kowalski, Ossining, N. Y., $25.

In addition to the cash awards, sponsors distributed 2,166 other prizes to men and women who placed from 5th to 365th in each of the six classifications. Weekly contests with identical prize allotments will be held through Dec. 7, 1940. Six grand prizes of $1,000 will be at stake when the carnival play is concluded. Men, women and youngsters can enter the no-entry fee open play classic.

## Real All-Americans —By Pap'

MANY A FORMER FOOTBALL HERO HAS EXCHANGED HIS FOOTBALL HELMET FOR A FLYING HELMET THESE DAYS
Frank WASKOWITZ
FORMER UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON GRID CAPTAIN, IS JUST ONE OF THE MANY FOOTBALL ACES IN THE FLYING CADET BATTALION at RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS
WASKOWITZ WAS AIR-MINDED EVEN WHEN HE WAS THE HUSKIES' STAR FORWARD PASSER
WE'RE GOING TO CRASH !!
Howard STOECKER
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S GREAT TACKLE
GEORGE PFEIFFER, FORMER U.C.L.A. CAPTAIN, QUIT MAKING FLYING TACKLES TO TACKLE FLYING
STOECKER PLAYED ON TWO ROSE BOWL TEAMS
PAP'

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## Fan Belittles Extra Point; A Grid Game With Everything

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Getting back to the point, Mr. Henry Huber of Buffalo doesn't think it fair that football games be decided by the ability of one man to kick the ball where he is aiming after his team has scored a touchdown.

Mr. Huber is an ex-Cornellian, and hastily points out that he has no kick coming, as Mr. Drahos of Cornell has been doing all right when it comes to converting, and that so far it hasn't made much difference whether Cornell tried for the extra point, or just conceded that the other team blocked it.

Anyway, Mr. Huber has his own ideas as to deciding the outcome of tight football games.

"Award the extra point to the team with the most first downs if the game ends in a tie score," he advises. "If the teams are tied in first downs, let the total yards gained be the deciding factor, with an official scorer, like in baseball, to keep statistics.

"This official scorer, I believe, would also be of great help to the sports writers. I have noticed statistics of games seldom agree, even on first downs."

Not taking up the merits of Mr. Huber's point scoring, we like his idea of an official statistician. He really has a point there.

* * *

If there was anything left out of the Florida-Georgia football game last Saturday the fans would like to know what it was. They'll ask for a repeat.

Frank Wright, Florida U. publicity man, modestly refers to it as the game of the year which produced everything. Just hitting the high spots as enumerated by Mr. Wright, we list:

Scoring by field goal, safety, touchdown and point after touchdown; a blocked punt, intercepted passes, a touchdown pass with the ball soaring 55 yards; two fumbles that went out-of-bounds and were returned to the fumbling team; the picture of Pat Reen on the final lap of a 70-yard touchdown run, looking back, and falling flat on his face without a man within 10 yards of him.

P. S.—Florida won the game, 18-13.

* * *

Odds and ends, mostly odd:

Motion pictures of California's rocker shift are being sent to the football rules committee. Poll of the conference coaches has revealed they think it illegal. The shift consists of a forward lurch and backward movement just before the ball is snapped. Bob McLaughry, son of Brown coach Tuss McLaughy, is a star freshman fullback at Dartmouth. John, another son, played under his dad at Brown. It put Tuss on a spot, and he admits he was pretty "lucky." John was good enough so there could be no charge of favoritism. Andy Marefos, burly Greek fullback at St. Mary's, is the first gridder we've seen in years to wear a man-sized mustache. Incidentally, he's just about the hardest-hitting, hardest-tackling player we've seen this year. The pros really will go after him. Don Hutson, Green Bay Packers' great end and the pass catcher to end all pass catchers, plays without pads. Craig Wood's 72-hole score of 264 in the Metro Open at Bloomfield this year has been accepted as an official record for a standard length course. Par is 70.

## Maple Leafs Next to Play Bruin Sextet

**Lineup at Garden**

| Boston Bruins | | Toronto |
|---|---|---|
| Conacher, l. w. | r. w. | N. Metz |
| Cowley, c. | c. | Apps |
| Hill, r. w. | l. w. | Drillon |
| Shewchuk, l. d. | r. d. | Hamilton |
| Clapper, r. d. | l. d. | Church |
| Brimsek, g. | g. | Broda |

Bruins Alternates—Bauer, Cain, Crawford, Hollett, Jackson, Schmidt, Smith, Wiseman.

Toronto Alternates—Stanowski, Kampman, Langelle, Schriner, Marker, Heron, D. Metz, Taylor, Goldup.

Faceoff—8:30 p. m.
Time—Tomorrow night.

Those boisterous Toronto Maple Leafs are headed this way again to play the Bruins at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. Not all the boisterous individuals of recent years, but all boisterous, nevertheless. Gone are King Clancy and Red Horner, Frankie Finnigan, Charlie Conacher and Busher Jackson. In their places are new youngsters who have absorbed the boisterousness of the oldsters.

Leafs have won two and lost one in the present campaign and indicate that they are at least as strong as last year, if not stronger. They lost their season opener on home ice to Rangers, but not until the late stages of the third period, when a penalty to Bingo Kampman paved the way. Since then they have beaten Detroit 3-0 in Detroit and Canadiens 6-2 in Montreal.

If the Bruins care to continue their wide-open hockey they will find these Leafs willing to cooperate since that particular style of play is much to their liking. Toronto has several young speedsters and play should range up and down the ice with no lost motion.

The Toronto first line has been altered due to an injury to Bob Davidson, veteran left winger. Syl Apps is center and Gordon Drillon patrols right wing, with Nick Metz replacing Davidson. Jack Church and Reg Hamilton play one defense with Kampman and Wally Stanowski the other. Other forwards are Pete Langelle, Sweeney Schriner, Gus Marker, Red Herron, Don Metz, Billy Taylor and Hank Goldup.

Manager Art Ross will have to play Flash Hollett at left wing on the Schmidt line, since Dumart is not expected to play. Otherwise the lines and defense combinations will be the same as usual, Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley and Mel Hill on one line, with Herb Cain, Art Jackson and Eddie Wiseman on another. The defense pairs find Captain Clapper and Johnny Shewchuk and Jack Crawford wiah Des Smith.

* * *

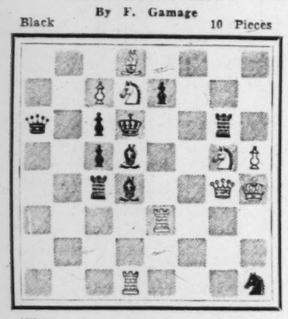
Tonight at the Garden the Boston Olympics play the second of their two-game series with the Washington Eagles. Last night, before more than 8,000 fans, the Olympics were edged out by a score of 2 to 1. Bob Jeremiah, on a play with Junie Allen, sent the O's ahead, but the Eagles won the game in the third.

## Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**November 16, 1940**
**Problem No. 2297**
**By F. Gamage**

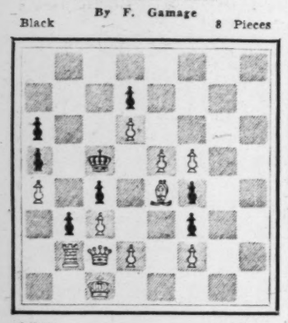
Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Honorable Mention, Keeble Memorial Tourney, 1940.)

**Problem No. 2298**
**By F. Gamage**

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(No. 1954, British Chess Magazine, April, 19045.)

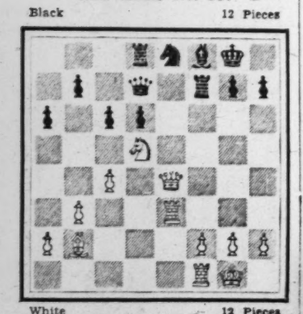
**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2295. P-K4
No. 2296. 1. B-R P-R4
2. R-Kt2
1 . . . P-R3
2. Q-R8

End-Game No. 536. White mates: 1 Q-B5ch, KxQ 2 B-Q4ch, KxB; 3 Kt-K6ch, K-K5; 4 P-B3ch, KxP; 5 Kt(B7)-Kt5ch, K-B7; 6 Kt-R3ch. K-B6; 7 Kt(K6)-Kt5 mate!

**End Game No. 537**

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win.
(K. Richter vs. Dr. Schober, Berlin, 1932. White wins prettily.)

**Bronx Championship**

The Bronx County championship tournament, which has been taking place at the Empire City Chess Club, has been won by Carl Pilnick City College, 42, whose score of 8½-½ could not be equalled, even before the last round was played.

**Problem Composing Tourneys**

The British Chess Federation has sponsored many composing tourneys in the past few years. At the present time, there are three separate tourneys open, No. 35, four movers, with the Black king in corner; No. 36, three-movers; and No. 37, two movers. Entries should be sent to F. Douglas, 21 Sunbury Way, Middlesex, England, by February 28, 1941.

**British Tournament**

Sometime before the club rooms were destroyed by bombing, the National Chess Center, London, finished its first championship. It resulted in a tie: E. Brown, H. Golombek, W. H. Pratten, and P. N. Wallis.

**Send Local Chess News**

Those acquainted with local chess happenings all over the country are invited to send items of interest.

**Hampstead Game**

Last December the Hampstead Invitation Tournament was held at the London National Chess Centre. It resulted in a tie for first honors Milner-Barry and Konig, with Sir George Thomas third. The game below shows an unusual Sicilian.

**Sicilian Defense**

| Thomas White | Morry Black | Thomas White | Morry Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 15 QR-B | P-K14 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 | 16 BxKt | BxB |
| 3 B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 | 17 Kt-Q4 | K-Q2 |
| 4 Q-K2 | Kt-QB3 | 18 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 5 Castles | P-KK3 | 19 P-K5ch | PxP |
| 6 P-K5 | P-Q4 | 20 Q-Kt5 | Q-KKt |
| 7 P-Q4 | PxP | 21 Q-Q6ch | K-B |
| 8 P-B4 | PxPep | 22 KR-K | R-R3 |
| 9 KtxP | P-K3 | 23 B-Kt6 | R-R2 |
| 10 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 24 RxBch | PxR |
| 11 B-K3 | P-KR4 | 25 QxBPch | K-Kt |
| 12 Kt-QR4 | Kt-R3 | 26 B-Q4 | P-R3 |
| 13 Kt-B6 | BxKt | 27 Q-Kt6ch | R-Kt2 |
| 14 BxB | Kt-B4 | 28 B-K5ch | Resigns |

**Buenos Aires Game**

When a player of Keres' ability loses, it is unusual, but when he overlooks a combination, it is news, for Keres excels at winning with combinations.

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Najdorf White | Keres Black | Najdorf White | Keres Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 14 P-K4 | B-K3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 15 BxB | PxB |
| 3 P-K3 | Kt-B3 | 16 P-K5 | Kt-B2 |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 | 17 B-K3 | Kt-Q4 |
| 5 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 18 Kt-K4 | P-Kt3 |
| 6 Castles | Castles | 19 QR-Q | Q-K2 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | PxP | 20 P-KKt3 | QR-Q |
| 8 BxBP | QKt-Q2 | 21 P-QR3 | Kt-B2 |
| 9 Q-K2 | Kt-K | 22 R-Q6 | P-B4 |
| 10 B-Kt3 | P-K4 | 23 P-B5 | KPxP |
| 11 KtxP | KtxKt | 24 B-Kt5 | QxP |
| 12 PxKt | BxP | 25 BxR | Kt-K3 |
| 13 P-B4 | B-Kt2 | 26 B-B6 | Resigns |

The Polish player emerges with an extra rook.

## New Jersey Pro Outscores Boat Rivals Again

NEW YORK (AP)—Fred Jacoby, Jr., the little professional of North Bergen, N. J., has outscored the country's other 2,000 outboard racing pilots for the fourth year, it was announced by the National Outboard Racing Commission.

Jacoby's 23,382 points for 1940 gives him a long lead over his nearest rival, Paul Wearly of Muncie, Ind., who piled up 15,498 points. The country's amateur champion, Clinton Ferguson of Waban, Mass., placed third with 11,652 points, followed by Les Buckman, Baldwin, N. Y., professional, with 11,506.

At the same time, the American Power Boat Association announced that 41 new speed records had been established during the year, 24 by the inboards and 17 by the outboards. No women pilots qualified for a record medal.

Danny Arena of Detroit, inboard star, and Worth Boggeman of Fort Worth, outboard veteran, set three records apiece.

**Amateur Hockey**

**Eastern League**
**Results Nov. 15**

Washington 2, Boston 1.
Atlantic City 6, River Vale 3.

**College Cross Country**

**Results Nov. 15**
*By the Associated Press*

Mass State 15, Trinity 47.

**College Soccer**

**Results Nov. 15**
*By the Associated Press*

Yale 1, Princeton 1 (tie).
Colgate 2, Syracuse 0.

## Penn State Coach Shudders As Team Rolls On Undefeated

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—Onward rolls Penn State's grid powerhouse but scholarly President Ralph Dorn Hetzel frankly hopes it won't go too far.

Although an ardent Nittany Lion rooter, Dr. Hetzel told the team last December as it rejoiced over a season marked by a single defeat:

"Nothing so impairs the spirit of good sportsmanship as habitual victory."

**Dr. Hetzel Observes**

State hasn't tasted defeat since, bowling over Bucknell, Temple, Vest Virginia, South Carolina and Lehigh, and battling Syracuse to a 13-13 deadlock.

Today Dr. Hetzel observed:

"I think college football represents a fairly competitive force and it doesn't seem to me that institutions and universities about the same size and with the same resources ordinarily expect to win year after year.

"Institutions that continue over a long period of time having constantly winning teams build up a situation that makes it difficult for them to maintain academic standards that ought to prevail. These institutions are educational and the educational program should be the one to dominate the situation."

**Higgins Concerned**

While Coach Bob Higgins enjoys his best year in the 11 he has tutored the Lions, the alumni anxiously talks of an undefeated season and possibly a Bowl bid. But Higgins shudders at every mention of such words.

Still to face the Lions are New York University and Pitt. Incidentally, State hasn't won in Pittsburgh's stadium since 1919 when Higgins as an All-America end took a pass from behind his own goal and raced 80 yards for the winning counter.

The only Lion defeat in the last 14 games was at the hands of Cornell in mid-season 1939. No team since has scored on the Nittany outfit with a sustained drive.

All credit goes to State's seven mountains, a forward wall pivoted by All-America possibility Leon Gajecki and including five three-year men. Six 1940 opponents amassed only 31 first downs to State's 93 and 339 yards net rushing to 1,387.

## College Football

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Nov. 15**
**East**

Fairmont (W. Va.) State 6, Bethany (W. Va.) 0.
Concord (W. Va.) State 13, Salem 0.
Moravian-Ithaca canceled (field unplayable).
Bergen-Arnold (postponed to today, wet field.).
Princeton 150-Pounders 6, Pennsylvania 150's 0.
Villanova 150's 14, Yale 150's 0.
Princeton J. V. 13, Yale J. V. 6.
Army J. V. 20, Dartmouth J. V. 0.
Navy "B" 19, Pennsylvania "B" 0.

**South**

Howard 14, Mercer 6.
Chattanooga 34, Spring Hill 6.
Lenoir-Rhyne 14, Western Carolina T. 6.
Miss. Southern 21, Southwestern La. 14.
Appalachian 26, Guilford 0.
Louisiana Tech 26; Southeastern Louisiana 6.
Arkansas Tech 27, Northeast (La.) Junior 6.
Jacksonville (Ala.) Tch. 35, St. Bernard 7.
Arkansas State Teachers 37, Delta State (Miss.) 12.

**Midwest**

Kalamazoo 13, Michigan Normal 3.
Simpson 13, Iowa Wesleyan 7
Parsons 21, Central (Ia.) 14.
Baker 38, Ottawa 0.
Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 21, Cape Girardeau Teachers 7.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 9, Warrensburg Teachers 0.
Missouri Mines 7, Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers 0.
Dubuque 9, Penn (Ia.) 12.
Kearney (Neb.) Teachers 18, York 0.
College of Emporia 13, Bethel 7.

**Southwest**

Hendrix Teachers 26, Central (Mo.) 7.
Louisiana Normal 9, Ouachita 6.
Texas Wesleyan 7, Trinity 0.
N. M. Teachers 6, Eastern N. M. 0.
Abilene Christian 6, Howard Payne 0

**Far West**

Redlands 40, California Tech 0.
Arizona 20, Loyola of Los Angeles 13.
Marines (San Diego) 38, Montana 20.
Santa Barbara State 14, La Verno 0.

**National Hockey League**

| | Won | Lost | Tied | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 5 |
| Toronto | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Detroit | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| Rangers | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Americans | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Canadiens | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 |

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Judge Samuel E. Hoyt, New Haven, elected President of Amateur Athletic Union at 49th annual convention, succeeding Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

**Five Years Ago**

Notre Dame scored touchdown in last 30 seconds to tie Army 6-6 before 80,000 at Yankee Stadium.

## By-Plays

**Well Deserved**

Of all the awards that will be made to an individual in the sport world for 1940 no one will be more deserved than that given to Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers for being the most valuable player in the American League.

When that team was preparing for last summer's pennant race, Greenberg was asked to give up first base and take a position in the outfield. This was done so that more batting strength could be added to the club by putting Rudy York on first base. Greenberg had never played in the outfield and many fans were doubtful as to how the experiment would work out.

Hammering Hank took up his new duties when spring training started and by diligent practice developed into a good outfielder. The result was that the Tigers were stronger at bat than they had been the previous year without noticeably weakening their defense. And much of the credit for this rightly belonged to Greenberg, for moving to the outfield "for the good of the team."

So when it came time to award the title of most valuable player in the junior major-league circuit, it was no surprise that Greenberg had been accorded the honor. Leading the league in home runs and runs batted in, plus his sportsmanship in filling a position entirely new to him, certainly made him the player most worthy of the title.

This was the first time in the history of the award which started in 1922 that a player has received it while occuping two different positions on a team as Greenberg received it in 1935 when playing first base.

In calling attention to the fine sportsmanship of Greenberg in moving to the outfield, we believe that attention should also be called to Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox who moved from first to catcher "for the good of his team." Foxx is a three-time winner of the award and polled a fine vote this year. In fact we believe he was entitled to even more consideration than the committee gave him.

Future years will find many brilliant players receiving the most valuable player award; but we feel safe in saying that none will be more deserved than that given to Hank Greenberg for the part he played in helping his team not only by his individual prowess at the bat; but also on account of his willingness to serve it in a position new to him when the season opened.

**Butler a Star**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEMSON, S. C. — Those who have seen him in action are unanimous in agreeing that Marion (Butch) Butler, 190-pound triple threat back starring with the Clemson freshmen, shows more promise than any yearling player in Clemson's 43-year football history.

## Early Space Allotment Sets Mark for National Boat Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—One hundred and forty-three exhibitors, a record allotment day number, have been assigned space for the 36th annual National Motor Boat Show to be held at Grand Central Palace here next Jan. 10 to 18, Ira Hand, show manager and secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, sponsoring organization, announced.

With 60 days remaining before the 1941 show gets under way, all signs point to another highly successful exposition, Manager Hand stated. "Ninety-six per cent of the accessory display space already has been allotted, and the increase in the marine engine and small boat exhibits on the mezzanine will make this department the most impressive in seven years," Mr. Hand said.

Several shifts in main floor displays and the addition of new exhibitors were announced by the show management. Gar Wood Industries of Marysville, Mich., with inboard runabouts and cabin utility craft, and the Richardson Boat Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., with a new line of 1941 cruisers, both have extended their displays and the Buda Company of Harvey, Ill., in introducing a line of larger Diesel marine engines, will move to the first floor.

Partially responsible for the increase in the mezzanine department are the new exhibits of the Century Boat Company of Manistee, Mich., the Dunphy Boat Corporation of Oshkosh, Wis., and the Penn Yan Boat Company of Penn Yan, N. Y. Other new exhibitors and additional space taken by marine engine manufacturers and builders of sail and auxiliary craft, as well as small boats, all are contributing to the expansion of the 1941 motor boat show.

The 1940 exposition, held at Grand Central Palace last January, had a total of 170 exhibitors.

## Sport Siftings

Cecil Dillon is the only player on the Detroit Red Wing hockey squad who was not born in Canada. His birthplace was Toledo, Ohio . . . The International Bowling Secretaries Association will hold its 1942 annual meeting at Davenport, Iowa . . . Pennsylvania Military College expects to have another strong pony polo trio this winter. Bud Maloney is captain and among the new comers is Del Carroll, who has played for the New York A. C.

* * *

The Citadel has one of the youngest football squads in the country. Only nine of the 40 players were old enough to register for the draft . . . The University of Illinois football stadium has been sold out only five times. Once in 1923, 1924, and 1929 and twice in 1925. The record was made in 1929 when 69,509 saw the Illini defeat Chris Cagle's Army eleven . . . This year's Oklahoma Aggies football team is the best scoring eleven that college has had since 1916, when 290 points were tallied.

* * *

This year's Navy goat mascot is named "Bill the VIII" . . . Lafayette and Washington and Jefferson were the first colleges to play a football game at night indoors. It took place at Atlantic City in 1930 and the Presidents won 7 to 0 . . . In the 13 games which Ohio State has played away from home since Francis A. Schmidt became head coach, Michigan and Cornell are the only opponents to win by a margin of six or more points.

* * *

When Nebraska defeated Missouri on the gridiron it was the first time the Tigers had lost a Big Six Conference game since the middle of 1938. They had won eight straight . . . Don Walters, who acts as water boy for the Missouri eleven, has run 100 yards in 9.8s. . . . Coach Don Faurot of the Missouri eleven has received a white football autographed by every member of the all-Star football team he helped coach in Chicago this fall.

* * *

Chet Hill, co-captain of the Missouri polo team, is also student president of the University . . . Iowa State has an honorary swimming organization known as the Porpoise Fraternity. It celebrated its twentieth anniversary Nov. 15-16 with a water circus . . . Clarence Munn, who coaches the Michigan kickers, was an All-America guard at Minnesota in 1931 when Coach Fritz Crisler coached the Gophers. He used to pull out of the line and do the punting for Minnesota.

**All-Star Players**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Michigan will send a trio of representatives in the annual East-West Charity football game played in San Francisco on New Year's Day it was revealed when All-America Tom Harmon, Capt. Forest Evashevski and Ed Frutig received their invitations to play on the East team recently.

**State Swimmers**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMES, Iowa — Iowa State College swimmers, making ready to defend the Big Six Conference championship they have held through three seasons, will also bid for national honors this year.

Expense of sending the Cyclone team to national competition was aided by funds from the "Aqua Parade," twentieth anniversary Water Circus of Porpoise Fraternity.

## Notice of Policy Change

Wide World

CHICAGO—Gabby Hartnett (right), who joined the Chicago Cubs in 1922 and has been manager since Charley Grimm left two years ago, shown with Phil Wrigley, Cubs owner, yesterday, as Wrigley told him his contract would not be renewed when it expires at the end of this year. Wrigley said waivers would be asked on Hartnett and that if there were no takers he would be given his unconditional release.


## WHERE TO DINE

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 500,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 1,050,000 |
| 1940 volume to date | 182,374,706 |
| 1939 volume to date | 236,592,900 |

## Stocks Decline Further In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Selling of steels, motors and other prominent industrials put further dents in today's stock market.

While dealings were comparatively small from the start, losses ranged from fractions to 2 points or more near the final hour.

U. S. Steel opened ten minutes late on a block of 6,000 shares, off a point. It broadened its decline later.

Backward were Bethlehem, crucible, Youngstown Sheet, Republic Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Texas Corp., Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Great Northern, and Pennsylvania.

Du Pont, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, and Sperry were exceptions with minor advances.

As in the previous session, intensification of the air bombing of England and fears of new upsets in the European war inspired many traders to trim their accounts as a measure of precaution over the week end, brokers reported. Business prospects, however, remained as a faintly sustaining element.

### Bond Trends Mixed

Price changes were small and the trend mixed in today's bond market.

Some profit selling for the week-end recess was evident in the rails but losses were generally confined to minor fractions. Japanese loans were in supply at losses of a point or more but other foreign loans held close to Friday's prices.

U. S. Governments were off a shade in extremely quiet turnover.

Corporate loans displaying a hesitant note included Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Armour 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Western Union 5s.

Edging ahead a bit were Missouri Pacific 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s and International Telephone 5s.

Japan 6½s were fairly active on the declining side as were Italy 7s. Panama 5s, assented, yielded more than a point against a similar gain for Uruguay 4¼s.

## Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dom-Scottish Inv., Ltd. 5% pf | 50c | .. Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Empire Power Corp $2.25 cum part | 50c | .. Dec. 10 | Nov. 30 | |
| Magazine R Raz pf | $5 | .. Nov. 25 | Nov. 15 | |
| **Liquidating** | | | | |
| Old Dominion Co | 20c | .. Dec. 3 | Nov. 28 | |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Am Gas & El | 40c | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 20 | |
| Am Laundry Mch | 30c | .. Dec. 2 | Nov. 19 | |
| Gt No Paper | 50c | .. Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Hazeltine Co | 50c | .. Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Mastic Asphalt pf | 20c | Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Meisner Bros | 25c | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 30 | |
| Pullman Co | 50c | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Reliance Ins Phila | 20c | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Robertson&Co(HH) | 25c | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Sontag Ch Strs | 15c | .. Dec. 1 | Nov. 20 | |
| U S Gypsum | $1 | .. Dec. 24 | Dec. 5 | |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Brew Corp Am | 10c | .. Dec. 14 | Nov. 19 | |
| Briggs & Stratton | $1 | .. Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Cin N O & T P RR | $5 | .. Dec. 20 | Nov. 29 | |
| Consolidated Paper | 50c | .. Dec. 1 | Nov. 20 | |
| Copper Range Co | 30c | Dec. 16 | Nov. 16 | |
| Diversified Inv Fd, Inc (Detroit, Mich) Cl A | 1c | .. Nov. 15 | Nov. 5 | |
| Evans Wall Zinc $1.70** | | Nov. 16 | Nov. 9 | |
| Excelsior Ins Co (Syracuse, N Y) | 20c | .. Dec. 23 | Dec. 12 | |
| Extension O Co Ltd | 2c | .. Nov. 30 | Nov. 23 | |
| Hartford El Light Co .0458c | | .. Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 | |
| Hecla Mining | 25c | .. Dec. 14 | Nov. 15 | |
| Humble O & Ref | 62½c | .. Dec. 26 | Nov. 26 | |
| Intertype Corp | 30c | .. Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Kleinert Rubber | 20c | .. Dec. 20 | Dec. 2 | |
| McLouth Steel | 40c | .. Dec. 17 | Dec. 10 | |
| Metal Textile | 15c | .. Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Pitts & Lake Erie | $3.50 | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Pennbrook Corp | 20c | .. Dec. 14 | Nov. 22 | |
| Phelps Dodge Corp | 75c | .. Dec. 20 | Nov. 25 | |
| Pitts & L Erie R | $3.50 | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Shattuck D Mining | 15c | .. Dec. 20 | Nov. 30 | |
| Shenandoah L Ins | 60c | .. Dec. 15 | Oct. 31 | |
| Solar Aircraft | 10c | .. Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Thew Shovel | $1 | .. Dec. 20 | Dec. 5 | |
| Upson Walton | 30c | .. Dec. 20 | Dec. 10 | |
| Waialua Ag Co Ltd | 60c | .. Nov. 30 | Nov. 20 | |

*Proceeds from sale of East St. L. plant.

**Initial**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ca Fd & F "B" | $1.50 | .. Dec. 18 | Dec. 2 | |
| **Stock** | | | | |
| Master Elec Co | 3½% | .. ..... | Nov. 20 | |
| Talon Inc | † | .. Dec. 16 | Nov. 20 | |

†1 share 4% n v preferred stock on each 10 shares of common.

**Resumed**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buda Co | 25c | .. Nov. 26 | Nov. 22 | |
| **Capital Distribution** | | | | |
| San Carlos Mill | 15c | .. Nov. 15 | Nov. 2 | |
| **Year End** | | | | |
| Assoc Brew Ca | 60c | .. Dec. 21 | Dec. 14 | |
| N Y AirBrake | $1 | .. Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Penn R R | $1 | .. Dec. 18 | Nov. 23 | |
| Phelps Dodge | 75c | .. Dec. 10 | Nov. 25 | |
| Viking Pump | 50c | .. Dec. 15 | Dec. 1 | |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Am Gas & El | 40c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 20 | |
| Do pf | $1.18¾ | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 9 | |
| Am Laundry Mch | 30c | Q Dec. 2 | Nov. 19 | |
| Assoc Brew Ca pf | $1.75 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 14 | |
| Bang H El 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 10 | |
| Do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 10 | |
| Bk of Nova Scotia | $3 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 | |
| Berghoff Brew | 25c | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Ca Pdy & Pg "A" | 37½c | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Contin Can pf | $1.12½ | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 10 | |
| Dun & Brad Inc | 50c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 29 | |
| Dun&BradInc36pf | $1.50 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 16 | |
| Durez Pl & Ch | 50c | .. Dec. 1 | Nov. 18 | |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Dec. 1 | Nov. 18 | |
| Do 6% pf | 37½c | Q Dec. 1 | Nov. 18 | |
| Eastman Kodak | $1.50 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 5 | |
| Do pf | $1.50 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 5 | |
| Empire Power Corp $6 pf | $1.50 | Q Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 | |
| English Electric Co of Canada Ltd $3 non-cum "A" | 62½c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 30 | |
| Gen Am Invest pf | $1.50 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 | |
| Gen Finance pf | 30c | S Nov. 25 | Nov. 15 | |
| Great No Paper | 50c | Q Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Hazeltine Co | 75c | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Hom. F & M Ins | 50c | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 5 | |
| Lincoln Strs | 25c | Q Dec. 2 | Nov. 25 | |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q Dec. 2 | Nov. 25 | |
| Meisner Bro | 25c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 30 | |
| No Pa R R | $1 | Q Nov. 25 | Nov. 18 | |
| Phen N Bk (Prov) | $2.50 | S Nov. 20 | Nov. 4 | |
| Public Fin Serv, Inc, $8 pf | $1.50 | Q Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | |
| Public Serv Co of Colo 7% pf | $8½c | M Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Do 6% pf | 50c | M Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Do 5½ pf | 41⅔c | M Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Pullman Co | 25c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Reliance Ins Phila | 30c | S Dec. 16 | Nov. 22 | |
| Rheem Mfg | 25c | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| Roan Antelope M | 31c | .. Nov. 27 | Nov. 22 | |
| Robertson Co(HH) | 25c | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| So Advance B & F 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Nov. 30 | Nov. 7 | |
| Do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q Nov. 30 | Nov. 7 | |
| Do$2 pf | 50c | Q Nov. 30 | Nov. 7 | |
| Soutag Ch Strs | 15c | Q Dec. 1 | Nov. 20 | |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q Dec. 1 | Nov. 20 | |
| Stix B Fuller | 30c | Q Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Talon, Inc | 40c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 20 | |
| Tex-Pac Ld Tr etfs | $10 | .. Dec. 19 | Nov. 27 | |
| Do sb shrs | 10c | .. Dec. 19 | Nov. 27 | |
| Thew Shovel pf | $1.75 | Q Dec. 16 | Dec. 2 | |
| U S Gypsum | 50c | Q Dec. 31 | Dec. 7 | |
| Viking Pump Co (Del) | $2.40 pf | 60c | Q Dec. 15 | Dec. 1 |
| Walk (H)-G-Worth | $10 | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 29 | |
| Do pf | 25c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 29 | |
| Welch Gr Juice pf | $1.75 | Q Nov. 30 | Nov. 15 | |
| West Coast Tel pf | 37½c | Q Dec. 2 | Nov. 20 | |
| Wilson prod | 20c | Q Dec. 16 | Nov. 20 | |

*Proceeds from sale of East St. L. plant.
†One share 4% n. v. preferred stock on each 10 shares of common.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 50 | Abbott (1.60a) | 2 | 53¾ | 53 | 53¾ | + ⅝ |
| 60 | 34⅝ | Acme Steel (3) | 2 | 56½ | 56¼ | 56½ | N'v 15 |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.15e) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — 1/4 |
| 27½ | 16⅛ | Adam-Millis(1) | 3 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | N'v 15 |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addresso(1.20e) | 3 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | N'v 15 |
| 58⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 14 | 41½ | 41¼ | 41⅜ | — 1/8 |
| ⅞ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | N'v 15 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 18 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 1½ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — 1/8 |
| 12½ | 4¼ | Alleg pf xw | 3 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $1.50 ww | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 20⅞ | 20⅜ | 20⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg-L Sti (⅝e) | 6 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — 1/8 |
| 12⅜ | 6⅜ | Allen Ind (1e) | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 5 | 170 | 167 | 168½ | —3 |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ½ |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills (1e) | 3 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 13 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅛ | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | |
| 41⅞ | 21¾ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 26 | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 11 | Alpha Cem (¾e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | N'v 15 |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 6 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | N'v 15 |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (.80e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 5 | 61 | 60¼ | 60¼ | — ¾ |
| 12⅜ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 3 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 9⅜ | 5½ | Am Bosch | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br Sh(1.10e) | 2 | 38 | 38 | 36 | — ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 6 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 1165½ | 87 | Am Can (4) | 4 | 91½ | 91 | 91 | — ½ |
| 180¾ | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 180 | 180 | 180 | |
| 33⅛ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 12 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ½ |
| 65 | 34 | Am Car&Fdy pf | 2 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¾ | — ¾ |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch & C(1.60) | 2 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| 115 | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | N'v 12 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | — ½ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | AmColtype(¼e) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | N'v 15 |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Com Alco | 6 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | N'v 15 |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (⅛e) | 8 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | N'v 15 |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 19 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | N'v 15 |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | N'v 15 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am & For Pow | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | N'v 15 |
| 24¼ | 9½ | A&FP $6pf(.90k) | 3 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | N'v 15 |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | Am FP$7pf 1.05k | 5 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS(1a) | 4 | 38¾ | 38 | 38⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Hide & Lea | 12 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 6 | 32¼ | 32 | 32¼ | — ¾ |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | N'v 15 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Am Ice | 5 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | N'v 15 |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 2 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | N'v 15 |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Internat'l | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 2 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | N'v 15 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 4 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Sep 25 |
| 22⅜ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 12 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 87½ | 38 | Am Loco pf (5k) | 11 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | —2⅝ |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 5 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 6 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal(1½e) | 11 | 22 | 21 | 21 | — ⅝ |
| 121 | 90 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 5 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 17 | 5⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 63¼ | 34¾ | APL $6 pf (4½k) | 2 | 49¾ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | —1⅛ |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL $5 pf (3¾k) | 3 | 41⅜ | 41 | 41⅜ | —1⅞ |
| 10⅜ | 4¾ | Am Rad&S(.15e) | 26 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 9½ | Am Roll M (¼e) | 19 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Saf R (.80) | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½g) | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | N'v 15 |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm & R (2e) | 15 | 45½ | 45⅛ | 45⅜ | —1⅛ |
| 147 | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 144 | 144 | 144 | N'v 14 |
| 70 | 51⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | N'v 15 |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Sti F (1⅓e) | 6 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ¾ |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Am Stores (½e) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (1¼e) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | N'v 8 |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sugar Ref | 3 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 93 | 70½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 9 | 166½ | 165½ | 166¼ | + ¼ |
| 89½ | 69 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 71½ | 71 | 71 | — ½ |
| 91¾ | 70 | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 72 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 153½ | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | N'v 15 |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | Am Type Fdrs | 7 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 13 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 101½ | 83¼ | Am WW 1 pf (6) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | N'v 15 |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| 59½ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (3k) | 5 | 55½ | 55¼ | 55½ | — ¾ |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 23 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 52 | 35 | Am Z pr pf (5k) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | N'v 9 |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (1¼e) | 109 | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | — ½ |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anacon WC(½e) | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | Anchor H (.30e) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 15⅞ | 8 | Andes Cop (¾e) | 2 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | —1¼ |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ¼ |
| 35½ | 23 | Ar-D-M (1.40e) | 1 | 34 | 33⅝ | 34 | N'v 9 |
| 110½ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Armour Ill | 7 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill p pf | 5 | 55½ | 55 | 55 | |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | N'v 15 |
| 43¾ | 22⅜ | Arm Cork (1e) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (⅝e) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | N'v 12 |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | N'v 15 |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 3 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 80 | 65 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | N'v 6 |
| 93 | 49½ | ASDG 2pf (18k) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | N'v 15 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ½ |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T & S F | 12 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | — ¼ |
| 57½ | 39½ | AT&SF pf(5e) | 6 | 56¾ | 54½ | 54½ | N'v 15 |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 13 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 12¼ | — ⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | N'v 14 |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W Ind pf | 4 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | —2 |
| 27⅛ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | |
| 110 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 4 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ | N'v 14 |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½e) | 2 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | + ¼ |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow(4¼e) | 2 | 74 | 73¾ | 74 | — ½ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | N'v 15 |
| 5½ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Aviation Corp | 40 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 12 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 16⅝ | 8½ | Barber As (1⅛e) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 8¾ | 4 | Barker Bros | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 13⅜ | 7½ | Barnsdall (.60e) | 4 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾e) | 5 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 8 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 112⅛ | 105 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Oct 31 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun 17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | +3½ |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 4 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | N'v 15 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix A(2½e) | 12 | 33¼ | 33 | 33 | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 17¼ | Ben Ind(1.25e) | 8 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | N'v 15 |
| 56¾ | 49⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | N'v 8 |
| 39 | 22½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 9 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32¾ | N'v 15 |
| 93¼ | 63½ | Beth Steel (5e) | 50 | 88⅛ | 87¼ | 87¼ | —1 |
| 131½ | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 8 | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ | +1 |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (3e) | 6 | 28 | 28 | 28 | N'v 15 |
| 22½ | 15 | Black & Dk (1a) | 7 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | N'v 15 |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox(⅛e) | 4 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (¾e) | 3 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | — ⅞ |
| 28⅜ | 12¾ | Boeing Airplane | 57 | 19½ | 19 | 19¼ | — ½ |
| 34 | 19¾ | Bohn A&B(1½e) | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | —1 |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24⅞ | N'v 15 |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden Co (.90e) | 5 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 25⅞ | 17⅛ | Borg-War (1a) | 11 | 22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 1 | Boston & Maine | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | N'v 4 |
| 38¾ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | 3 | 38¾ | 37½ | 37½ | —1¼ |
| 7 | 4½ | Brew Corp(.55e) | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 8 | Bridgeport (1⅛e) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 13¼ | Briggs Mf (1½e) | 18 | 25 | 24¾ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 41½ | 27 | Briggs&S (3¼e) | 1 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | N'v 13 |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M(2.40a) | 1 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | + ½ |
| 4⅛ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 24¾ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 8 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | N'v 15 |
| 116¼ | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 2 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | Oct 7 |
| 25½ | 13¼ | Bkly Un G (¾e) | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Sh (2) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | N'v 8 |
| 29½ | 14¾ | Bruns-Bal (1¾e) | 7 | 24 | 23¾ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (1e) | 8 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 5 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 3½ | Budd Wh (.20e) | 23 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 36 | 20 | Bullard Co(1¾e) | 2 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | — ½ |
| 35¼ | 17⅝ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 3 | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 12¼ | Burling Mill (1) | 3 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | N'v 15 |
| 12½ | 7½ | Burr Ad (½e) | 5 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7⅞ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30e) | 10 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5½ | N'v 15 |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 5 | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 6½ | Byers (AM) Co | 6 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¾ |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 8½ | 5⅜ | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | N'v 14 |
| 51½ | 30⅛ | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | Sep 28 |
| 2 | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 4 | Cal & Hecla (1e) | 8 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 4⅝ | Camp Wy(1.15e) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 11 | Canada Dry | 1 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 11⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 39 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ | |
| 6¾ | 2⅜ | Cannon M (1½e) | 2 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | N'v 15 |
| 40½ | 29½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | N'v 12 |
| C | 3½ | Carpent (2¼e) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ½ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Car&Gen (.10e) | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 3 | 61⅜ | 61½ | 61⅜ | —1⅜ |
| 58⅜ | 42½ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 3 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1¼a) | 3 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 29⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 12½ | 6 | Celotex Corp | 14 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | N'v 15 |
| 26¼ | 17 | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 3 | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Cent-ER N J | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 4 | 1¾ | Cent Violetta B | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 6 | 2⅜ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | N'v 1 |
| 52 | 35 | Cerro de Pas (4) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 41½ | 22⅜ | Cert-teed Prod | 4 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| 22 | 15 | Chain Belt(1⅓e) | 1 | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅞ | N'v 14 |
| 30⅜ | 17½ | Cham P&F(.90e) | 3 | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | N'v 14 |
| 13⅜ | 6⅛ | Byers (AM) Co | 6 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¾ |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 2 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | N'v 2 |
| 43⅝ | 30½ | Ches & O (2⅝e) | 7 | 42⅞ | 42⅝ | 42⅞ | |
| 97¼ | 84¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | N'v 15 |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Ches Corp | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 2½ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill pf | 6 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | N'v 1 |
| 2½ | ⅝ | Chi Great W pf | 4 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | N'v 12 |
| 12⅝ | 6½ | Chi Mail Order | 2 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | N'v 12 |
| 14⅝ | 8½ | Chi Pneu Tool | 7 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 39¾ | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 2 | 39⅜ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | N'v 15 |
| 50 | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | N'v 12 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | N'v 15 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 7 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | N'v 15 |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | N'v 14 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | ChickashaC(¼e) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | N'v 15 |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | Childs Co | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 91⅝ | 53½ | Chrysler (5½e) | 52 | 80⅞ | 79½ | 79½ | —1⅜ |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | City I & F (1.20) | 5 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 63 | 2 | City Stores | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N'v 15 |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Equip (2e) |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Roads Urged To Copy Ways Of Airlines

NEW YORK (AP)—Railroad executives were urged by some of their own number to take lessons from the airlines in methods of profitable operation.

E. E. Norris, President of Southern Railway, told the annual meeting of the Association of American Railroads:

"The railroads no longer have a monopoly in the transportation field. We have competition now everywhere. Our competitors are young and vigorous. Their personnel has no inhibitions; no heritage of monopoly attitudes."

He said that answers to questions asked at airline terminals and bus and truck terminals jolted so much "that we consider the job of 'humanizing' the Southern Railway to be our first objective in the fight to live as a solvent, useful enterprise."

R. H. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager of the Norfolk & Western Railway, said of the airlines: "One of our principal competitors for passenger traffic, whose roadways are tax free and maintained by nature, is having its terminals constructed and maintained by the taxpayer.

"With this advantage, plus the advantage of speed which we cannot hope to equal, an astonishing record of safety and a substantial mail subsidy, how long can we hope to compete successfully against it for a great part of passenger traffic?

"I doubt if it will be very long, certainly for the 4-cents-a-mile passengers. We may, and I believe we shall, hold most of the long-haul 2-cents-or-less-a-mile passengers, but we aren't going to get prosperous from that traffic."

Mr. Smith suggested railroads should concentrate on improving freight operations, contending that "every cent of the net profit" of railroads in 1939 came from freight.

## Bulk of Defense Housing Expected Of Private Sources

BALTIMORE (AP)—Charles F. Palmer, National Defense Advisory Commission Housing Co-ordinator, said here that private enterprise would be expected to provide approximately $500,000,000 of an estimated $700,000,000 total investment in defense housing.

Addressing a conference of Region 3, National Association of Housing Officials, Mr. Palmer said the Government's policy was to get results without delay with the "largest possible use of local private initiative."

"Wherever the needed housing is in a price range that offers a fair commercial profit, and where prospects are for its permanent usefulness under peace conditions, we shall offer every encouragement to private building," he added.

### Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Alpha Portland Cement Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., International Business Machines Corp., Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Lorillard (P.) & Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Union Pacific R. R. Co., and Youngstown Steel Door Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

**Monday, November 18**

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
California Ink Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Cutler-Hammer, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com.) (11:15 a. m.)
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Household Finance Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Johns-Manville Corp. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (4:30 p. m.)
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. ($5 & $7 Pfds.) (2:30 p. m.)
Sutherland Paper Co (Com.) (1:15 p. m.)

**Tuesday, November 19**

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry Co. (5% Non-Cum. Pfd.) (12 m.)
Bullard Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. (4½% Non-Cum. Ser. "A" Pref. & Com.) (2:45 p. m.)
International Business Machines Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Kennecott Copper Corp. (Com.) (12 m.).
Keystone Steel & Wire Co. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
Kimberly-Clark Corp. 6% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Newmont Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Paraffine Cos., Inc. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Pet Milk Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Schenley Distillers Corp (5½% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Youngstown Steel Door Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

**Wednesday, Nov. 20**

Alpha Portland Cement Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
American Sugar Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.).
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Continental Oil Co. (Com.) (9:30 p. m.).
Kansas City Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd. "B") (10 a. m.)
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (7% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Lorillard (P.) Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.).
Magma Copper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Raybestos-Manhattan Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Talcott (James) Inc. (5½% Pfc. Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Union Pacific R. R. (4% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
U. S. Tobacco Co. (7% Non-Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)

**Thursday, November 21**

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

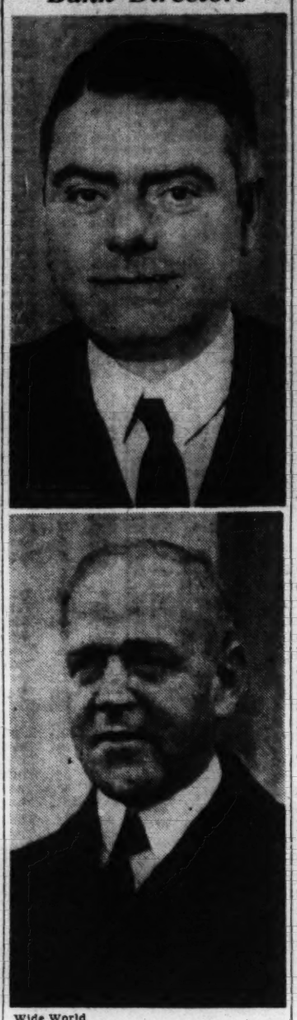
**Friday, November 22**

Armour & Co. of Del. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).
Electric Storage Battery Co. (Pfc. Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)
General Telephone Corp. ($2.50 Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Philadelphia Dairy Products Co., Inc. ($6 Pr. Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

### Glass Makers Busy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported that the nation's six most important glass manufacturers earned an average return of 14.1 per cent on their capital, before interest and income taxes, in 1939.

### Bank Directors



Wide World

**(Above) Leon Fraser and (below) Donaldson Brown elected to the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Faser is President of the First National Bank of New York and Mr. Brown is Vice-President of General Motors Corporation.**

## Glass Container Makers to Dissolve Monopolistic Setup

CLEVELAND (AP) — America's largest glass container and glass making machinery makers have met to dissolve patent holding and enchange agreements which the Federal Government has charged are monopolistic.

Involved were licensing arrangements under which a large part of the nation's bottles and other glassware are manufactured.

A Monday deadline has been set by Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb at Toledo, He ruled that trial of the Government's anti-trust charges against 13 glass corporations and 103 of the corporations' officers would open Monday unless the alleged monopoly is broken by that time.

Other points in the Government's anti-trust suit have been compromised in a manner tentatively acceptable, said Samuel S. Isseks of Washington, special assistant to the attorney general.

Largest and single remaining point is dissolution of the Hartford-Empire Co., a Connecticut holding company which controls, along with the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., 97 per cent of the nation's glass container production, Mr. Isseks said.

Forty-five companies licensed by Hartford were negotiating with Hartford executives for the outright purchase of the patents held by the Connecticut company.

Under the plan advanced by these licenses, the patents would be held by an organization composed of themselves, and be kept available to additional or new manufacturers at the same cost as that paid by the organization members.

## Anaconda Doubles Net for 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and subsidiaries in a report for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed net income of $24,241,675, equal to $2.79 a share on the capital stock, against $11,613,344 or $1.34 a share for the first nine months last year.

In addition to the reported income there was an item of $815,938 representing equity in the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated.

## Baldwin Gets Brazilian Order for Locomotives

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The Baldwin Locomotive Works has announced receipt of an order from the Ministry of Public Works of Brazil for 13 locomotives to be used on various railway lines throughout that country. Three of the locomotives are of the 2-6-6-2 type for feright service and are similar to locomotives previously built for Brazil. Ten locomotives are of the 2-8-2 type designed to operate in both freight and passenger service. The total value of the 13 locomotives is approximately $720,000. The Export-Import Bank of Washington has assisted in the financing of this order.

It is understood that American Locomotive Company also has received an order from Brazil for 13 locomotives.

## Wheat Traders Watch Market; Prices High

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—With wheat prices once more touching the highest levels since last May, traders today studied premiums offered for cash gain over government loan rates in an effort to determine how much must be bid to pull out quantities of the 1940 crop sealed up as collateral.

Cash grain was quoted at premiums ranging up to 13 cents a bushel or more at some terminals compared with loan rates. Grain men estimated that where these premiums are best, producers may have 4 to 7 cents profit after paying off loans and accumulated storage and interest charges. However, estimating that the more than 385,000 loans average only slightly more than 630 bushels each, the profit to individual borrowers would be only $25 to $45.

**Wheat Under Loans**

As of Tuesday, there were 250,498,724 bushels of 1940 wheat under loan, or about 83,000,000 more than the amount tied up during all of last season. With storage charges costing about 1 cent a bushel per month, handling a cent, commission for sale of warehouse receipts ¼ and interest for five months a cent, traders estimated grain stored as early as July now has more than 6 cents accumulated charges.

So far the price rise of this week attracted little, if any, grain under government seal. Traders said producers have shown a tendency, when it is possible according to individual circumstances, to hold grain on a rising market. Last season, when there was a speculative price rise that ended with the market's collapse in May, producers held on for profits ranging up to 15 cents or more before liquidating most of the outstanding loans and then they waited until loans were nearing maturity.

Traders credited farmers with close observance of world and domestic conditions and with willingness to speculate when a definite loan price was guaranteed. They pointed out that if many producers suddenly decided to release wheat into commercial channels the price may be affected. Last season this operation, they said, held the late winter speculative rise in check.

**Some Wheat Released**

The only evidence of farm interest in the week's price rise was the report of increased inquiry from elevators as to procedure to be followed in redemptions. Some privately owned wheat in store was released but quantities were not large. Some farm stored loan wheat was reported offered but it was pointed out farmers would lose the 7 cents storage payment they would otherwise receive if this grain was sold.

The following table shows approximate quotations at principal terminals yesterday for cash wheat compared with loan rates:

| | Friday price | Sept. 20 | Loan rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago No. 2 hard | 90⅝ | 81 | 81 |
| Omaha No. 2 hard | 86 | 73½ | 76¾ |
| Kan. City No. 2 hard | 86½ | 76½ | 77 |
| Minn No. 1 dark northern | 88⅜ | 78⅞ | 87 |
| Chicago No. 2 red | 93¾ | 83⅜ | 81 |
| St. Louis. No. 2 red | 93½ | 85¾ | 81 |

Before the opening today wheat futures here were ⅞-1⅝ cents higher than a week ago, reflecting the tightening supply situation. Corn was ⅞-1¼ up, oats ⅝-1⅛ higher; soybeans 4¾-6¼ higher and rye 1⅛-1½ higher.

## Bank Clearings Top Figure of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the fiv-day week ended November 13 fell slightly below the previous week, also a five-day business period but were slightly ahead of the comparable short week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Clearings in 23 leading cities totaled $5,386,238,000, or 3.2 per cent more than $5,220,588,000 in the like 1939 week, but $274,458,000 less than the preceding week.

New York City clearings of $3,106,508,000 represented a gain of 5.4 per cent over $2,946,177,000 a year ago. In outside cities check business amounted to $2,279,730,000 up .2 of 1 per cent from $2,274,411,000 last year.

Outstanding percentage gains over last year appeared for Seattle, 21.4; Detroit, 19.2; Baltimore, 16.5; Portland, Ore., 15.5.

Lower were: Kansas City, 13.9; San Francisco, 12.1; Richmond, 11.1; Cleveland, 10.3.

Chicago clearings totaled $347,100,000, or 10 per cent ahead of $315,500,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

## Illinois Central Loan From RFC Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Illinois Central Railroad to borrow $1,967,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide funds for the retirement November 1 of $1,290,000 prior lien bonds and $677,000 general mortgage bonds of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company.

The commission authorized the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway to issue $3,746,000 of refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, Series C, to be pledged as collateral security for the RFC loan.

**Southeastern Greyhound Lines**

NEW YORK (AP)—Southeastern Greyhound Lines reported for the September quarter net profit of $230,346 after taxes provided for in the second revenue act of 1940 and applicable to the first 6 months but before excess profits taxes. This equaled, after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements, $1.05 a common share, and compared with $223,142, or $1.06 on common, in the comparable 1939 quarter.

### Elected Director

Pach Bros.

**H. Edward Manville, Jr.**

**Elected a member of the Board of Directors of Johns Manville Corp. He has resigned as Vice President, Treasurer and Director of the Monocoupe Aeroplane & Engine Corp.**

## Retail Sales Show Increase Of 5 to 9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite unfavorable shopping weather last week's retail trade volume was estimated 5 to 9 per cent above the same period last year, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade review said.

The improvement was described as about in line with seasonal expectations.

"Cities in the South," said the survey, "generally had the largest year to year gains, the average for the region falling between 9 and 14 per cent.

"In the middle west where the advance recently has been quite broad year to year increases were frequently offset by sales losses during the storm. Both the northwest and southwest also reported considerable irregularity during the week, with transportation tieups forcing the temporary closing of stores in some instances."

In wholesale markets order volume was reported ahead of a year ago and in some individual lines there were indications that buyers' preparations for Christmas continued to allow for increases in volume of 5 to 10 per cent over the 1939 level.

## Buick Increases Daily Output Rate

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlow H. Curtice, President of Buick Division of General Motors, announced an increase in production schedules of 1,700 units a day, an increase of 100 units daily over those earlier announced.

Mr. Curtice said this would bring fourth quarter output of the company to approximately 103,000 units compared with 90,267 in the corresponding period last year. He said the company's wage disbursements for the present calendar year will total $35,000,000 to an average of 15,000 employees.

Retail deliveries by Buick dealers during October totaled 33,471, compared with 25,908 in October last year. It was announced as the company's largest single month's business, the previous high mark being 31,028 in August, 1927. Last month's production totaled 35,480 units, also largest in the company's history.

## Crude Oil Advanced First Time in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania crude oil advanced in price Tuesday for the first time this year after three reductions of 25 cents a barrel each in May, June and July.

The Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency of South Penn Oil Co. raised the quotation 15 cents a barrel, making Bradford-Alleghany $2, Southwest Penn Pipe $1.65 and Eureka $1.59 a barrel. Trade sources attributed the increase to freshened demand from refiners.

## Farmers Get 'Phone Rate Cut in South Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A reduction in the rates of rural or multi-party telephone service furnished by the Bell Telephone Company of South Carolina has been ordered by the State public service commission to become effective as of billing dates in November, the regulating body has announced. Between 1,500 and 1,900 customers will be affected.

The result of the order will be to reduce substantially the cost of telephone service to farmers and others residing in rural areas. Present charges on rural line mileage are 25 cents per month per mile or fraction thereof for each main station, beginning at two miles from the base rate boundary of the exchange from which the service is transmitted.

Under the new schedule, service will be furnished for distances beyond the first two miles of such boundary and up to four miles for the initial mileage charge of 25 cents. For distances between four and five miles of such boundary the mileage charge will be 50 cents, which beyond seven miles from the boundary a maximum mileage fee of 75 cents will apply.

## Distribution Of TVA Power Seen Success

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A spokesman for the Tennessee Valley Authority claimed an "unqualified success" for the distribution of TVA electricity by more than 100 public agencies in six valley states.

In a speech to an electricity distributors' conference, TVA director David E. Lilienthal praised the managers of municipal and cooperative systems for a "job well done" and declared the TVA-municipal system now is "producing power at the rate of about five billion kilowatt hours a year and selling it for about $33,000,000 a year."

He told the conference, sponsored by the University of Tennessee, that the story of the "yardstick" rate experiment is "one of the proudest records of practical, hard-headed idealism and public benefit to which we can point in the history of American enterprise."

Time has proved that the TVA rates are "soundly conceived, practical and workable," Mr. Lilienthal said, citing the experience of Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville.

"During the last year," he said, "the citizens of these four cities earned a net income of $2,800,000 and provided nearly $1,100,000 in tax money. During that year the citizens of these four cities saved more than $5,500,000 through lowered electricity rates. Memphis earned a net income of nearly $1,119,000 during the year after paying operating expenses, taxes, a large item for depreciation, interest on bonds and every other cost. Nashville earned $818,000, Chattanooga showed a profit of $463,700 and Knoxville $392,000."

The records of the large cities have been matched by smaller communities, Mr. Lilienthal said, asserting that the co-operatives as a group earned a net income of $111,664 after expenses, depreciation, taxes and interest.

## Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Nov. 9

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended Nov. 9, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The index rose to 78.8 per cent of the 1926 average and is nearly 1 per cent higher than in mid-October. Prices as a whole are still slightly lower (0.6 per cent) than at this time last year, largely because of lower prices for farm products, textiles, and hides and leather. Certain important groups of commodities, such as building materials and metals and metal products, however, are now higher than in November, 1939.

In nonagricultural markets, the leading price increases during the week were in certain building materials and in textiles and textile products.

| Community groups | Nov. 9 1940 | Nov. 2 1940 | P. C. changes to Nov. 9, 1940, from Nov. 11 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 78.8 | 78.5 | —0.6 |
| Farm products | 67.2 | 66.5 | —1.9 |
| Foods | 71.7 | 70.8 | —1.0 |
| Hides and leather products | 102.4 | 102.3 | —2.0 |
| Textile products | 73.9 | 73.7 | —2.2 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 72.5 | 72.2 | —2.9 |
| Metal and metal products | 97.4 | 97.4 | +1.2 |
| Building materials | 96.3 | 96.1 | +3.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 77.2 | 77.1 | * |
| Housefurng goods | 90.1 | 90.1 | +0.4 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 77.1 | 76.9 | —1.4 |
| Raw materials | 71.6 | 71.2 | —1.2 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 80.2 | 80.0 | —2.3 |
| Manufactured commodities | 82.4 | 82.0 | —0.4 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 81.4 | 81.1 | —0.6 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 83.9 | 83.7 | —0.6 |

*No comparable data.

## Int'l Nickel Net Under a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Nickel Company of Canada reported a consolidated net profit of $8,364,811, equal to 54 cents a share on the common stock for the quarter ended Sept. 30 against $8,240,179, or 53 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $8,811,368, or 57 cents a share, in the September quarter last year.

Net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $26,425,104, equal to $1.71 a share on the common stock, compared with $26,584,806 or $1.72 a share in the like period last year.

## Increase in Canadian Newsprint Production

MONTREAL (CP) — October newsprint production in Canadian mills totalled 309,957 tons and shipments amounted to 287,943 tons, compared with 280,985 tons and 289,260 tons in October last year, the Newsprint Association of Canada announced. Stocks on hand increased by 22,014 tons.

During the month, Canadian mills operated at 81.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 83.5 per cent in September and 77.5 per cent in October, 1939.

Aggregate production for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was 2,883,562 tons and shipments in the same period totalled 2,872,738 tons. This was an increase of 543,678 tons in production and 564,025 tons in shipments over the corresponding period last year.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds))

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 4¼s '52-'47 | 121.28 | 121.28 | 121.28 |
| 1 3¼s '54-'51 | 109.22 | 109.22 | 109.22 |
| 3 3s '55-'51 | 112.27 | 112.27 | 112.27 |
| 1 2s '55-'53 | 103.14 | 103.14 | 103.14 |
| 1 2½s '60-'55 | 110.30 | 110.30 | 110.30 |

New York City Bond

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 179 3s '80 | 102½ | 102 | 102 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| 15 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 15 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 AmICChem 5½s '49 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Am Int 5½s '49 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 6 Am T & T 5½s '43 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 6 Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 5 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 Arm Del 4s '57 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 7 Arm Del 4s '55 | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105⅝ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s '95 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 180¾ |
| 3 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 3 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 89¾ | 89 | 89 |
| 27 B&O '95 st A | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 15 B&O '95 st C | 41⅜ | 41½ | 41⅜ |
| 27 B&O 2000 st D | 37¼ | 37⅛ | 37¼ |
| 22 B&O '96 st F | 37¼ | 37⅛ | 37¼ |
| 1 B&O cv '60 st | 14½ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 22 B&O 4s '48 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 7 B&O S W '50 st | 47⅜ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3s '60 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 6 Bost&Me 4½s '70 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ |
| 1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 10 Buf R&P '57 st | 45⅞ | 45¾ | 44 |
| 10 Buf R&P '57 st | 45⅞ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 23 Can Nat 5s '69 July | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 4 Can Pac 5s '44 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 5 Can Pac 5s '54 | 69⅞ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 10 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 10 Caro C & O 4s '65 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 Celanese 3s '55 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 4 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 43 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| 12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 69 | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| 3 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 5 C&O 3½s '96D | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 3 Chi&Alton 3s '49 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A | 81½ | 81 | 81 |
| 1 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 11 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ctf | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 4 Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 5 Chi I&L 5s '66 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 5 CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 20 CMSP&P aj3s 2000 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 Chi&NW gen 5s '87 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 25 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 8 CRI&P 4s '88 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 25 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 CinGas&El 3¼s 66 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 3 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 56⅝ | 56½ | 56⅝ |
| 1 CCC&StL CVM4s91 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 10 ClevUnTerm5s 73 | 76 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 4 Col F&I 5s 70 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| 11 Col&So 4½s 80 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s 52 May | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 13 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 105 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 ComMacKayInc69ww | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 19 ComwithEd3½s 68 | 110¾ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 17 ComwithEd cv 3½s 58 | 117¼ | 117 | 117 |
| 2 ConEdis 3¼s 46 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 ConEdis 3¼s 48 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 19 ConEdis 3½s 56 | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| 6 ConsumPow 3½s 70 | 110⅜ | 110½ | 110⅜ |
| 1 ContlIll 4¼s 48 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Crucible Stl 4½s 48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 |
| 1 Cuba RR 6s 46 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 1 Del&Hud 7½s 43 | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ |
| 1 D&RG 4s 36 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 D&RGW 5s 55 asd | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 3 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 17 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 8 Erie rfg 5s'75 | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 9 Erie 1st 4s'96 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 25 Erie gen 4s'96 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 5 Firestone T&R 3½s'48 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49 | 88¾ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 3 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 21 Gt Nor 4s'46 G | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 58 Gt Nor 4s'46 H | 100 | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 2¾s'67 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 12 Gulf M&Oh In 2015 | 37 | 36⅞ | 37 |
| 8 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75 | 60½ | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Hocks V 4½s'99 | 125½ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ |
| 1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 4 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 3 Hud&Man inc 5s'57 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s'52 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s'53 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 2 Ill Cn rfg 4s'55 | 42½ | 42¼ | 42⅜ |
| 13 Ill Cn 4¾s'66 | 39½ | 38¾ | 39 |
| 1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 Intrlake Iron cv 4s'47 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 1 Int O Nor 1st 6s'52 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41 | 73¼ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 16 Int Rys C A 6½s'47 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 7 Int T&T 4½s'52 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ |
| 32 Int T&T 5s '55 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¼ |
| 1 JamesF&Clea 4s'59 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 K C Term 4s 60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Lac Gas 6s'42A | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s'42 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 4 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| 2 Leh Val HTerm5s'54 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 reg | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 13 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 4 Louisis & Ark 5s '69 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 5 LouisN 4½s 2003 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 1 Louis & N J¾s A '50 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 2 Met Ed 4½s '68 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 5s '63 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 21 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 12 M-K-Tex 4½s '90 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 6 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 30 Mo Pac 5s '77F | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 18 | 18⅜ | 18 |
| 19 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 27 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct | 17⅞ | 17 | 17⅞ |
| 5 MonWPaPbSv 4½s '60 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 1 Nat Stl 3s '65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 5 N Ori Term 4s '53 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 3 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 39 NYC 4½s 2013 | 58⅞ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 3 NYC cn 4s '98 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 4 NYC cv 3¼s'52 | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| 5 NYC&HR 3½s'97 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| 5 NYCh&StL 6s'41 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A | 71¾ | 71 | 71 |
| 19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59½ |
| 3 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s'51 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 33 NYNH&H cv 6s'48 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 5 NYNH&H ctf 6s'40 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1 NYNH&H 4½s'67 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 10 NY Steam 3½s'63 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107¾ |
| 120 NY W&Bost 4½s'46 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s'61 A | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 Nor Am Co 3¼s'54 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 18 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 3 Nor Pac 4s'97 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 4 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 4 Ogden&LCha 4s'48 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 7 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72 | 110½ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s '63 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 6 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74 | 109 | 108 | 109 |
| 9 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 Pen RR 4½s '84 E | 104¾ | 104 | 104 |
| 4 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 98½ | 98 | 98½ |
| 7 Pen RR 3¼s '52 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| 1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43 | 114½ | 114

# U. S. Seen Meeting Defense Needs of Both U. S. and Britain

## Perkins Says Defense Will Provide Jobs

NEW YORK (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said that national defense needs would provide jobs for 6,000,000 men and women within a year and that the employment increase would "break the backbone of the unemployment situation."

Her estimate did not include agricultural employment.

"The pay rolls of defense workers will bring about increased employment in automobile and furniture factories, in textile mills, clothing factories, wholesale and retail stores and in many other consumer and service lines," she said in an address before the eighth metropolitan conference on employment and guidance of the welfare council of New York City.

She said that the peak of employment would not be reached until "about 1942."

Asserting that the Federal Employment Service was functioning efficiently to eliminate labor "bottle necks," Secretary Perkins said:

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that by the end of this year 30,000 people will be at work on vessels contracted for in June, July, and August. This number will rise to 100,000 by the late summer of 1941 and will reach a peak of 150,000 in the spring of 1942."

She pointed out that this estimate did not include employment on September contracts or those "to be let in later months."

One of the problems was keeping unemployed workers from rushing to cities having a large number of factories working on defense contracts, Miss Perkins declared. Such "influxes," she said, had occurred in Norfolk, Va., and San Diego, Cal., and "it is not a very desirable situation."

"It is more desirable for workers to get jobs where they are now living," she contended.

The Secretary urged that apprenticeship training courses should be started as rapidly as possible in the highly skilled trades because there were "some local labor shortages in certain types of skilled mechanics."

## Christmas Club Savings for 1940 Total $365,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Christmas Club members numbering more than 7,500,000 will receive early in December $365,000,000, representing funds set aside in Christmas Club accounts in approximately 4,800 banking and savings institutions throughout the country, the Christmas Club announced.

The average distribution per member will total $48.50 against $48.80 last year. The total distribution will be about 4½ per cent larger than a year ago.

In Massachusetts Christmas Club funds will total $16,146,919 for 391,495 depositors, a gain of $1,646,919 in deposits and 37,495 in depositors over 1939.

Connecticut's club funds will total $7,426,413 for 164,054 depositors, a gain of $1,104,954 in deposits and 18,373 in depositors over last year.

### G. E. Declares 80c Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Electric Company have declared a dividend of 80 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 22. This brings payments for the year to $1.85 a share compared with $1.40 in 1939.


**OBrion Russell & Co.**
*INSURANCE of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

GET MORE MONEY** 3%
Send us your Savings or Investment Money. Safety fully insured to $5,000. Assets over $5,000,000. 54 years of good dividends. Send check or write for statement.
NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Organized 1886
Natick, Massachusetts
Assets $5,300,000
CURRENT RATE • NEVER PAID LESS

**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**
*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Nov. 20 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Dec. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Dec. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Dec. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Dec. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Dec. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Dec. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Dec. 16 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Dec. 16 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Dec. 16 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Dec. 16 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Nov. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Dec. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Dec. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Dec. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Dec. 16 |


## National Income Seen Primary Index of Real Estate Values

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA — Watch national income if you want a primary index of real estate rentals and property values. As an indicator it may seem nebulous and distant. Nevertheless the amount of annual income produced in the country as represented by goods and services is of as great if not of more importance in effect on value levels of apartments, homes and office space than is the supply and demand situation, fundamental though that is, declared Robert H. Armstrong, before the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here. Mr. Armstrong is a partner in the New York real estate firm of Armstrong & Armstrong, Chairman of N. A. R. E. B.'s Manhattan Chapter, and Chairman of the board of trustees of the Institute for Economic Research.

"War, modern technology, monetary fluctuations, the worldwide trend to urbanism—these, among many others, are factors which are causing economic imbalance, in our time," said Mr. Armstrong. "And because people are no longer anchored to any one spot, real estate is no longer independent of economic fluctuation but is clearly connected with and a part of our whole closely integrated economic system.

**Must Recognize Change**

"It took an economic cataclysm to make us aware of changes which have been and are daily occurring in our social structure. We felt so secure for so long a time that we refused to recognize change," he said.

Notwithstanding the enormous impact of world forces, he added, many of the problems of real estate, however, are of our own making, and within our own control.

"Among the forces with which the property owner, the real estate broker, the appraiser, and the lender has to deal, and therefore should try to understand, are, first of all, the movements of population and industry, sometimes called migration," Mr. Armstrong said. "For years there has been a movement of people from the farms to the cities. Now we have internal movements within cities themselves. These have meant blighted areas and depleted values.

"Still another factor which influences values of real estate to a great degree is the rate of interest, not only in the real estate market but in the capital markets of the world.

"Taxes are another thing we must watch. Taxes, and not property taxes alone but taxes of various types, are one of the principal factors making for instability in real estate values today."

"Due to changes in merchandising, larger store rooms are needed today. And parking space is frequently the point of superiority which makes one retail store successful while another is unprofitable. It is convenience that makes the hot spot hot." So asserted Joseph B. Hall, M. A. I., addressing the convention. Mr. Hall, a past president of the Institute, is manager of the eastern division of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, in charge of over 600 stores.

**Trend to Big Stores**

Discussing the trend to larger stores, Mr. Hall said: "Variety stores in outlying areas in the middle west formerly required 28x125 feet. These now are being increased to 50 and 60 feet in width. They also are participating in parking developments, but demand the presence of food chains for drawing power. Traffic is still an important element in their success.

"Food stores have gone through similar developments. 18x60 was satisfactory during the period of most rapid expansion. As produce and meats were added, larger stores were required, and 25 to 30 feet frontage became necessary with a depth of 75 feet.

"The independents have kept pace with current trends," Mr. Hall said. "There are more independent retail food stores in the United States than there were 10 years ago.

"Cash-and-carry foods at low prices develop traffic which creates rental values in adjacent properties. I have seen leases of variety stores which require two large chain self-service food outlets before they become effective.

**Two Schools of Thought**

"There are two schools of thought in food retailing. One group believes in the isolated store with private parking lot. The other believes in group stores with ample parking for all. Both have been successful—and both have failed. Other things being equal, the customer prefers to park once and shop at several stores located conveniently together, rather than to park several times to do her shopping.

Modernization of our cities on a functional basis, particularly with reference to terminal facilities for automobiles, to care for an increasingly fluid population, was urged by city-planner Gordon Whitnall, Los Angeles, at the convention. Mr. Whitnall is field consultant for the American Society of Planning Officials.

"Moving cars and stationary cars do not mix," Mr. Whitnall said. "When we hit upon a way to separate them successfully, as we soon must, we may in so doing change considerably the physical appearance of our downtown districts."

It will take a combination of private initiative and public action to work out the whole solution as to automobile terminals, Mr. Whitnall holds.

That classified advertising, in general, is by far the most effective medium for real estate advertising was pointed out by Kenneth S. Keyes, M. A. I., C. P. M., Miami Realtor and former advertising-agency executive, addressing the Brokers Division of the Association.

**Mostly Classified**

Mr. Keyes reported on the results of a questionnaire sent to representative real estate brokers in different parts of the country. Fifty, or approximately two thirds of the 76 Realtors who answered this question, reported that better than 70 per cent of their advertising appropriation is spent in the classified pages of their local newspapers.

Asked which day of the week brought them best results, the largest number picked Sunday as the best day, in their experience, to run classified advertising.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The National Association of Real Estate Boards outlined a nation-wide campaign to eliminate the federal capital gains and loss tax on real estate and to revise the federal inheritance tax on real estate.

Ending its annual convention the organization approved a resolution on tax revision and invited state and local groups to co-operate in a "joint effort" to achieve "over-all limitation of taxes on real estate."

The resolution suggested appointment of a national commission on taxation and land policies to "evolve a long-range tax policy."

The association pledged its support to the administration's foreign policy and national defense program and "strongly opposed" extension of the U. S. Housing Authority. It also opopsed government ownership of housing facilities except when "esssential for the personnel of the army and the navy and for the present national defense emergency."

Philip W. Kniskern, of Philadelphia, was elected President, succeeding Newton C. Farr, of Chicago.

"The past decade has seen the growth of institutional ownership of real estate, the first phase was the involuntary ownership precipitated in the depression period, ownership which came about through foreclosure of mortgage loans by insurance companies and banks, but this has been followed by a new phase. The present phase of growth of institutional ownership is voluntary purchase of investments by trust funds and other institutional owners," declared Hobart C. Brady, author of Real Estate Selling Today, before the annual convention here of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"The sale of property for or to institutional owners requires an intelligent presentation," he pointed out. "It involves the preparation of data sufficiently complete to permit analysis and decision by home office officials thousands of miles away who have never seen the property involved."

A director of the Association, it sales consultant, and secretary of its Brokers Division, Mr. Brady pointed out concurrent changes in leasing practices, home-buying practices and the like which load the vocation of real estate with new responsibilities and call for new skills.

"In the old days," he said, "the steady growth of cities in itself insured enhancement of value to commercial real estate. Under these circumstances merchants readily entered into long leases at fixed rentals. But cessation of municipal growth and the new trend toward decentralization have destroyed old concepts of leasing, set up new circumstances which merchant and store owner alike must consider. The percentage lease has supplied the answer.

**Better Organization**

"New developments in the merchandising of homes call for specialized knowledge and skill. The package house is an effective example. Brokers have worked out a plan for delivering a lot, preparing the plans, negotiating a building contract, and obtaining a loan all in one operation. They are in a position to deliver a completed new home for so much cash and so much a month. Thus the buyer is completely relieved of the problems incidental to house planning and construction.

"All this has brought a trend toward smaller and professionally better equipped sales organizations in real estate offices," Mr. Brady pointed out.

A constantly lowering ceiling in the price range of new homes is opening up new opportunities for home builders and making home ownership possible for many families who heretofore found it impossible to buy decent homes at a price they could afford to pay. Opportunities in the field of low-cost housing were outlined by David D. Bohannon, San Francisco builder, at a meeting of the Land Developers and Home Builders Division of the Association.

"Figured on the basis that 25 per cent of monthly income be alloted for shelter, the cost of the house not exceeding twice the annual income, 58 per cent of all American familes cannot pay more than $20 a month for a home," Mr. Bohannon said. "14 per cent of them can pay between $20 and $30 a month, and another 14 per cent can pay between $30 and $50 a month. This group is probably augmented by some of the remaining 14 per cent who are able to pay over $50 a month but prefer to pay less.

"The 58 per cent of the total market who came under the $20 level can be housed most satisfactorily in existing older houses, through rehabilitation of old neighborhoods," Mr. Bohannon asserted.

*Heads Realtors*

**Philip W. Kniskern**
**Elected President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He succeeds Newton C. Farr.**

## Large Truck Consolidation Denied by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied an application by the Transport Company of New York, a recently organized holding company, for authority to organize a vast trucking combine in the East.

The company proposed to organize a corporation capitalized at about $25,000,000 to acquire control of approximately 30 companies, including trucking concerns and affiliates.

Among these trucking concerns were Arrow Carrier Corporation, Paterson, N. J.; Atlantic States Motor Lines, High Point, N. C.; Barnwell Brothers, Burlington, N. C.; Branch Motor Express, New York; Brooks Transportation Company, Richmond, Va.; Consolidated Motor Lines, Hartford, Conn.; Consolidated Motor Lines, West Springfield, Mass.; United Arbour Express, Hartford, Conn.; Davidson Transfer & Storage Company, Baltimore, Md. Also Hampton Roads Transportation Company, Norfolk, Va.; the Wright Line, Norfolk, Va.; Horton Motor Lines, Charlotte, N. C., M. & M. Transportation Company, Somerville, Mass.; McCarthy Freight System, Taunton, Mass.; Southern New England Terminals, Taunton, Mass.; the Middlesex Transportation Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; Miller Transport Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Moran Transportation Lines, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mundy Motor Lines, Roanoke, Va.; New York and New Brunswick Auto Express Company, Highland Park, N. J.; Freedman Motor Service, Elizabeth, N. J.; Niagara Motor Express, Syracuse, N. Y.

Also Pyramid Motor Freight Corporation, New York City; Rutherford Freight Lines, Bristol, Va.; Shien's Express, Trenton, N. J.; Jay Bee Corporation, Trenton, N. J.; Smith & Solomon Trucking Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; Southeastern Motor Lines, Bristol, Va.; Transportation, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; York Motor Express, York, Pa.

In a brief announcement of its action the commission said the application was unanimously denied, but no reasons were given.

## Business Advances Sharply in Canada In First 9 Months

OTTAWA (CP)—Productive operations of Canadian business showed an increace of almost one fifth in the first nine months of this year, compared with the same period in 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

The bureau reported its index of the physical volume of business averaged 142 during the nine months, compared with 119 in the first nine months of last year.

"Contracts placed for building of plants and for war supplies led to expansion directly in industries connected with the war, while indirectly, an accelerating influence resulted in a considerable expansion in industries supplying consumption goods," the report said.

Commodity prices average about 12 per cent higher during the nine months of the present year. An appreciable advance during the last four months of 1939 resulted in a higher standing in the early part of 1940. The index averaged 82.6 against 73.3 last year.

The war had an adverse influence on security prices, the bureau said. Dominion bonds declined sharply in the first nine months of the war but the drop was counteracted partially by an advance in subsequent months. The average index of capitalized bond yields was 137.5 against 158.7.

### Price of Lead Advanced To Best Level in 3 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co. today advanced the price of lead .15 of a cent to 5.80 cents a pound, highest since September, 1937, and the second boost this week.

Dealers estimated that present demand for lead, an important industrial and armament material, was running ahead of the available refined supply. October shipments, for instance, were figured at the highest for the year and the largest since the buying spurt at the start of war in September, 1939.

## Sloan Says U. S. Industry Will Meet All Defense Needs

TORONTO (CP)—Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, predicted here that United States industry soon would be hitting a pace to meet all demands for the country's defense preparations and all Britain's demands as well.

Bidding Canadians to be patient, Mr. Sloan said that in a year or 18 months "all the airplanes Britain can use will be available." He said Britain "is still the first line of defense for the United States" and thought America should sell more than 50 per cent of its war supplies to the United Kingdom, as prescribed by President Roosevelt last week.

There are still a few bottlenecks in American war industries, Mr. Sloan said, but these will be removed shortly.

CLEVELAND, (AP) — American industry "is now swinging into a period which promises to become in time one of the most active in its history," the Cleveland Trust Co. said, but "such a business expansion can neither be long lasting nor self-sustaining."

"This apparent prosperity period of our preparedness effort gives us an opportunity to prepare our domestic defenses against its ultimate inevitable let-down," the bank's monthly business bulletin continued. "This is the time to revise our tax laws to encourage enterprise, and to revise our labor relations legislation so as to give employers as well as employees a square deal. The opportunity is here."

Economist Leonard P. Ayres wrote the review for 20 years, until he returned to active army duty last month as chief of the War Department's statistical branch. His Cleveland Trust staff is continuing the bulletin.

Noting that "by the end of 1917 our army expenditures were being made at a rate which was six times as great as the monthly average for the first 10 months this year," the bank observed that during 1940's first 10 months "actual defense expenditures of our War Department have been 73 per cent greater than those of the first 10 months of 1939."

Perhaps the rates of increase "are as rapid as can reasonably be expected and the sharp upswing in the last two months is encouraging," the bank said, "but one cannot help wishing that the upward trends during the first half of this year were not so similar to those established in the last half of last year, and even to those recorded in the first half of last year before outbreak of the war in Europe."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy awarded a $29,139,793 contract for airplanes to the Curtiss Wright Corp., Curtiss Airplane Division, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Steel and iron plants in Alabama returned to 100 per cent operating this week when a blast furnace, taken out two weeks ago, was returned to production.

Heavy backlogs spurred production to the last possible ton and orders continued to run ahead of shipments.

The Woodward Iron Co., merchant iron manufacturer, announced it had let a contract for air conditioning of its third blast furnace at Woodward, Ala.

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for two new synthetic rubber producing units were announced, one in the middle west and the other in the east.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said work would begin soon on a new plant in Akron, O., for the manufacture of 10,000 pounds daily of "Chemigum," the company's synthetic rubber. The unit will lift ultimate annual capacity to around 30,000 pounds daily.

## Sharp Increase In Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News in its weekly survey of automobile factory activity estimated output this week at 122,039 units. Last week 120,750 cars and trucks were built. This week a year ago production totaled 91,566 vehicles.

General Motors production this week is placed at 51,090 units, compared with 50,978 last week. Chrysler output is estimated at 27,400 compared with 27,275 last week, and Ford assemblies at 26,175 compared with 24,843 last week.

The trade paper places the aggregate output from Jan. 1 to the end of this week at 3,947,646 cars and trucks. A year ago 3,165,480 units were built in the same period.

## Engineering Awards 44 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering contracts awarded during the week ended Tuesday exceeded $100,000,000 for the fourth time in the last five weeks, Engineering News Record reported.

Contracts totaled $139,119,000, a gain of 75 per cent over the previous week and 44 per cent greater than the same week a year ago. It was the eleventh consecutive week awards have exceeded their respective 1939 totals.

An increase in commercial and industrial building lifted private awards 44 per cent above a week ago, while big defense contracts swelled public work 87 per cent above last week.

Comparisons follow:

| | Latest wk. | Prev. wk. | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private | $32,909,000 | $22,645,000 | $28,789,000 |
| State and municipal | 32,198,000 | 32,539,000 | 56,478,000 |
| Federal | 74,312,000 | 34,481,000 | 11,149,000 |
| Total | 139,119,000 | 79,665,000 | 96,416,000 |

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**FOOD PRODUCTS**

HOME MADE FRUIT CAKE, whole nuts and fruit; one to five pound cake, $1.00 a pound, plus postage. Sample on request. Miss Alta Ritchie 500 Cypress Street, Laguna Beach, California.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

INVENTORS—patent your invention. Secure booklet "How to Protect Your Invention." No obligation. McMorrow and Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-D Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

**PAYING GUESTS**

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Large private home on lake; spacious tropical grounds; permanent or winter home; ideal elderly people or rest and quiet. Mrs. F. E. Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Dr.

**REAL ESTATE**

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REAL ESTATE Rentals cattle ranches desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT Realtors 38 N Stone Ave. Tucson, Arizona

**SALESPEOPLE WANTED**

A BOOK business or your own representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**THUMB INDEXING**

NOBLE R. STEVES announces complete change of management, ownership, and personnel of Rapid Page Finder Co., Inc.: BIBLES, WORKS on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Blue, Black, Brown, new or used. Thumb Indexed with ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER METHOD now used by Publishers' Agent. Tel. or address orders to 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**ANTIQUES**

IVORY CHESS SET in good condition with inlaid box, $32. Write X-14, Grove Hall, Boston, Mass.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BALTIMORE, MD. — Bright, clean, desirable 4 rooms; bath, porch, electric refrigeration, etc.; $40 month (electricity included). Mad 3132-W.

BOSTON—BAY STATE ROAD
232-236-244-270—Exclusive Apts.
Moderate rentals owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River. Outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St. 4 and 5 rooms only. Electric refrigeration, newly decorated. Resident manager 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. J, Ken. 2444, or superintendent in each building.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS $35 to $80
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, ELEVATOR; restricted tenancy. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, near Fenway—4 rooms, large hall, kitchen; comfortable all year round; pleasant atmosphere; elevator. Ken. 5893.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER
COPLEY SQ., BOSTON
One, two and three-room apartments; will be redecorated to suit tenant. Select your own color scheme. Rentals reasonable.
George E. Clark—KEN 8100

MILTON, MASS.—2nd-floor, 3-room apt., 2 rooms on 3rd floor optional; oil heat, screened porch; country outlook; near rapid transit; Protestant neighborhood; rent $45. Phone Blu 2997.

The Linda Vista
939 SOUTH SERRANO AVE., LOS ANGELES
Mrs. Ida G. Chamberlin, Mgr.
A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr. swboard. Ground floor Garage.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

MIAMI, FLA., Elizabeth Apts., 1036 S. W. 7th St.—Furnished efficiency apartments; adults; $250-$300 for season. Owner-Management.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
HENRICOURT APARTMENTS
236 10th Avenue N. E.
Accommodations for 2 or 3 persons.
Mrs. John Hewitt, Owner and Manager

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**

Guaranteed Used Cars
'40 Lincoln Zephyr 4-door. $300 discount. Never registered.
'40 Ford DL, Fordor, heater $645
'38 Ford 60 Tudor $375
'37 Ford 60 Tudor $345
'35 Ford Coupe $145
Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

**CAMERA SUPPLIES**

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
287 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
near Symphony Hall. Open to 9 P. M.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

IF seeking a rest or vacation come to my country home in quiet village; home cooking; 50 miles Boston, Mass. MRS. R. C. BILLS, Amherst, N. H.

**DESK SPACE**

RESPONSIBLE, COURTEOUS SERVICE—Mail $2.50. Telephone, Desk, Private Office—Excellent transit facilities—Main, 302 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

**DOGS FOR SALE**

AIREDALE TERRIERS—4 beautiful puppies, registered stock; future show prospects; reserve one now for Christmas. President 1380, Quincy, Mass.

GERMAN BOXER FOR SALE, MALE
50 VILLAGE STREET, BOSTON
HANCOCK 7700

**DRESSMAKING**

DRESSMAKER—Street-afternoon dresses, evening gowns, coats; remodeling, alterations; assist you with your sewing problems. ECKHARDT, BR. 7-1736 (N. Y. C.).

EXPERIENCED dressmaker desires work 2 or 3 days a week; go anywhere. Somerville, Mass. Phone Pro. 0350.

**EXCHANGE OF SERVICES**

ACTIVE lady as companion to lady going South for winter; will do light household duties; exchange for expenses. MRS. M. WILLIAMSON, 23 Pelsmere Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

MAN'S raccoon coat; good condition; $75; can be seen at 53 Chauncy St., Room 305, Boston, Mass.

**FURNITURE**

CUSTOM divan and chair, down filled; teakwood chair and table, Chinese screen, etc. Ken. 0158—evenings, Boston, Mass.

**FURRIERS**

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

**HELP WANTED**

PHOTOGRAPHER—Experienced printer, contact and enlarging. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 4th St., Union City, New Jersey.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

REFINED woman, light general housekeeping, all conveniences; 3 in family; kindly home, moderate wages; 30 miles from N. Y. C. Write Box X-43, 900 Fifth Ave., S. 1500, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY and receptionist for Newton office; pleasing telephone voice; resident of Newton, Mass.; state salary. Box F-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOMES TO SHARE**

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Teacher commuting City, share comfortable home with couple or rent desirable room; lady. 27 Lee Ave.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 8-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917; State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

BROOKLINE—Single frame house, 7 rooms; garage; excellent condition; moderately priced. 264 Mason Terrace, Asp. 3152.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Well-furnished home in good residential section; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths.
134 18th Avenue North
Mrs. John Hewitt, 236 10th Avenue N. E.

**HOUSES WANTED**

TWO adults desire to rent small modern house, oil heat, yard, garage; desirable neighborhood, near school; references. COM. 4768 (Mass.).

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MATTRESSES**

MATTRESSES REMADE $10
Colonial Mattress Co., 696 Dudley Street, Boston

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

**PAYING GUESTS**

COMFORTABLE home, rooms, bath; first floor; open fires. MRS. D. G. KNOX, Aiken, S. C.

MIAMI, FLA.—Pleasant rooms in quiet home adjoining First Church; week or season; breakfast served. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 1837 N. E. 2nd Court, Ph. 3-4588.

**PEST CONTROL**

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

**PIANO TUNING**

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

**REAL ESTATE**

BOSTON—Guest house; real estate for sale. 12 rms.; H. W. heat, oil, 2 baths; excellent condition; near The Mother Church. Com. 3491.

HINGHAM, MASS.
For Sale or Rent
8-room house, extra lavatory on first floor, sun room and screened porch; oil heat; thoroughly redecorated; 2-car garage; trees and shrubs, ¾ acre of land; price reduced for quick sale; rental $75.00 a month.
Box F-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

PALM BEACHES. Residential properties. J. W. EDDY, Realtor
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

WE HAVE several open territories in New England and other eastern states for experienced commission agents. We pay liberal commissions and allow full credit on all mail orders. Write for details to AMERICAN RIBBON & CARBON CO., INC., ROCHESTER, New York.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

GRACIOUS home offered, for 1 or 2 persons; private bath, beautiful room; all comfort and harmony; half hour to Boston by car, bus or train. Sharon 2225, MRS. J. R. SCALLAN, Sharon, Mass.

MIAMI, FLA.—Modern, comfortable rooms, board optional; pleasant 2-bedroom apt. MRS. I. I. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. First Ave.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Public Garden—Beautifully furn., with or without private bath; also other rooms. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, sunny room, top floor, $5 per week. MRS. BURDWOOD, Com. 9323.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., PARK SLOPE APT.—Rooms, light, attractive; innerspring day bed; use kitchen; subways, trolley, church. Ma 9-2994.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Newly decorated room in apartment, near car line; business woman preferred. 205 Mt. Auburn St. Tro. 3032.

MIAMI, FLA.—Newly furnished, freshly decorated, large, light, airy rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; one block from First Church; attractive moderate rates. 312 N. E. 18th St.

N. Y. C., 72nd St. (Riverside Drive)—Large, delightful outside room; park view; gentleman or business woman; kitchen privileges. TRafalgar 7-4916.

N. Y. C., 163 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 170 West 73rd (3A)—Ideally located, large, sunny corner; newly decorated; private bath, kitchen privileges; business people.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; heated; home; double or twin beds. MRS. C. B. COVERT, 1045 17th Avenue N.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Desirable rooms, refined home; centrally located. 806 South Olive Avenue.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR, white American, middle-aged, single, clean character. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

MAN, 44, cultured, matured in experience and judgment. Loyal, intelligent, courteous, adaptable. Wide experience at teaching, general office, timekeeping, information service, etc. Hobbies: gardening, reading, the theatre. No selling. Best references. Box G-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TIME study, production; carpet mill, gun cotton, cotton mill foreman, superintendent charge manufacturing and plant maintenance; wide experience; adaptable; interested any opening similar, other work. WILLIAM A. BALLOU, 1516 Penn Avenue, Wyomissing, Pa.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

LADY desires position as chauffeuse-companion or hostess in tourist inn; pianist; go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS ETHEL FARLEY, West Palm Beach, Fla.

NEW YORK CITY—English conversation lessons; story hour for children, constructive character building stories; secretarial work by the hour, tutoring, reading aloud; English woman of refinement and culture; highest testimonials. Write Box X-42, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN of refinement desires position as executive or working housekeeper; has also had many years' experience as stenographer; can drive car, and owns one. Box F-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**
*(Continued)*

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

FRENCH lady, educated Switzerland (American citizen) offers services as governess; piano supervision, help school work; sewing. Write Box Z-17, Suite 1360, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SPEECH, Posture, Oral Reading, Dramatics for Adults and Children. MARION D. ROBB, 171 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7067.

WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSON, Singer and Director, N. Y. Studio, Academy of Allied Arts, 349 W. 86th St., Res. Studio, 1084 Post Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., Phone Scars. 6383.

**TYPEWRITERS**

TYPEWRITERS BOUGHT, SOLD RENTED, REPAIRED
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 89 Boylston St., Boston

**UPHOLSTERING**

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2268—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

**WANTED**

WANTED—Second-hand sewing machine for war-relief work. MISS ST. JOHN, 123 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.

**WANTED TO BUY**

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

## Alabama

**BIRMINGHAM**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8881 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Kaufman's, INC.
*Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs*
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
Mt. Brook 2-1184
1014 So. 20th Street 7-5871

*Specialists in the Etiquette of* FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS Inc.
Phone 7-3103 1919 Eleventh Ave. S.

**MOBILE**

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIELD COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377

*Buy from*
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Coal and Coke
Phones Dexter 5020—5021

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

Roche Home Equipment Co.
*"The Home of Everything for the Home"*
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Mobile, Ala.

You Get More EVERYTHING
For Your Money at
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
107 Government Street, Mobile, Ala.


SEE NEXT PAGE

## ALABAMA

### MOBILE (Continued.)

**Gayfer's**
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

### MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS
ROBES—BLOUSES
KAYSER HOSE
RHYTHM SLIPS
SWEATERS
SKIRTS
MAYFLOWER
DRESSES
**LAWRENCE'S**
SOUTH COURT SQUARE

**ALABAMA'S BEST COAL**
MONTAVALLO BRILLIANT HILL'S CREEK
Delivered when and where you want it.
**ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.**
CEDAR 97

*Are You Having Guests for Thanksgiving*
And need extra FURNITURE? Go to FRANK TENNILLE'S to get it.
**FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE CO.**

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
**HILL'S**
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

**PICKWICK Cafe**
*Famous for Good Food*
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

*"Results, Not Excuses"*
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

## Florida

### BRADENTON

*Taste the Difference*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

### CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

Complete Upkeep Service for Your Car
**STANDARD OIL SERVICE CENTER**
Coral Way at Douglas Rd. Tel. 4-9231

### DAYTONA BEACH

**Daytona Sheet Metal Works**
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Duo-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner.
116 So. Segrave Ph. 329 Daytona Beach

HALIFAX CLEANERS
126 MAGNOLIA AVENUE
Renew beauty and usefulness
Draperies—Blankets
*Individually Handled*
DAYTONA BEACH PH. 373

**TRIPLE S GROCETERIA**
*"100 Per Cent Home Owned"*
THANKSGIVING SPECIALS
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce, 12½c
Crosse & Blackwell Plum or Fig Pudding ..... 33c
220 SOUTH BEACH and 726 MAIN

## FLORIDA

### FORT LAUDERDALE

**Barlitt's Market**
315 E. Las Olas Blvd.
*Complete Line of* FOODS
PHONE 44

LAMPS — GIFTS
Rare Old Pieces, Reasonably Priced. Christmas, Religious, Inspirational, Uplift and Everyday Cards.
*Maud Sanders*
429 East Las Olas Boulevard

**GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.**
Wall Street at First Avenue Phone 501
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY and HOTPOINT APPLIANCES
Contracting and Repairs

FRIGIDAIRE
**STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.**
*Opposite City Hall*
116 South Andrews Ave. Phone 648

*Kokanour*
Reg. REAL ESTATE Broker
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
323 S. ANDREWS AVENUE

**COSTELLO'S MARKET**
*Monarch Finer Food Quality Meat*
104 South Andrews Ave. Phone 370

**The GOSSARD SHOP**
Foundation Garments
KICKERNICK
*Gowns—Slips—Panties*
Dorothy R. Bunch 11 Tropical Arcade

**SHORE LINE CLEANERS**
Dry Cleaning and Laundry
*Personal Service*
1400 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 271

### JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Independent Laundry*
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
*Air Conditioned* *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

### MIAMI

**MARFLEET'S**
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4961

**Diamonds and Watches**
Fine Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
Bead Stringing Engraving
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
**CUMING'S**
108 N. E. 1st Tel. 3-4921
Over 50 Years' Experience

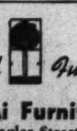
**TIP TOP GROCERY**
**4 Super Markets**
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

*Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil*
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

**McAVOY'S**
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

IN MIAMI IT'S
**GRALYNN LAUNDRY**
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
**"HOME MILK"**
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2006
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 618


*Tropical Furniture*
**Tamiami Furniture Co.**
2100 West Flagler Street Tel. 3-4334

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23645 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

**FLORIDA** DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

**INSURANCE**
*To cover every need*
*Home—Auto—Savings—Business*
**Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.**
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 9-4949

**IVES** Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

*"Bakers of the Best"*
**JUREIT'S BAKERY**
2100 West Flagler St., Tel. 2-6181
DAILY HOME DELIVERY

### MIAMI BEACH

*The* **Wendelin**
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON DINNER
Cor. 14 St. and Collins Av. Tel. 5-9479
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE

### ORLANDO

We do know what women like
**DICKSON-IVES**
*The Woman's Store*
ORLANDO, FLA.
Phone 4134

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
*"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"*

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves
**Florence Beauty Shop**
21 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

**DOERINGS FOOD MARKET**
*Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries*
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
**MILLS & NEBRASKA**
Phone 3112

### SARASOTA

**Sears**
*Will Save You Money*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA FLORIDA

*Deal with Downs*
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

### ST. PETERSBURG

**PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE**
1119 4th St. North
*Fancy and Staple Groceries*
*Western Meats*
*Fruits and Vegetables*
PHONE 7755

Corset Fashion Shop
*Lingerie and Negligees*
106 First Avenue N. E.
(Opposite Soreno Hotel)
*Formerly of Boston, Mass.*

**HEWITT'S**
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
*Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk*
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309 Clearwater 5-611

## FLORIDA

### ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

ORANGE *and* GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
*M. D. Wever & Son*
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
43 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-181 We Deliver

### TAMPA

SAVE AT
**Sears**
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Send Flowers
LARSON *the Florist*
3009 Fla. Avenue Phone 4554

*Seminole* FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
*Furniture for any Home*

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
**GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY**
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
*"A home without music is a house"*
TAMPA, FLORIDA

**White Star Laundry**
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

### WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
**BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.**
*Electrical Contractor and Dealer*
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
*Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries*
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
**The Camera Center** Palm Beach
**Halsey & Griffith** West Palm Beach

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches Over 25 Years
Your Ford V-8, Mercury 8
Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street

**ALFAR** CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

## Georgia

### ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0438 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**J.P. ALLEN & CO.**
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

*Weinstock's* INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0903 8 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

New Fall **SHOES**
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
**BYCK'S**
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

**National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.**
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
*We carry workmen's compensation*
Call Jackson 2166
614 Broad St., N. W.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
*Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years*
**SHOE RENURY**
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

**Send It to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA (Continued.)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
Hemlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

**SCHNEIDER & SON**
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

### MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4638-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
**DANNENBERG'S**
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
*Try Our Cafeteria*

**The First National Bank & Trust Company**
IN MACON
*Complete Banking Facilities*
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Visit our newly enlarged store, where you will find clothes that are incomparably superior at heartwarming prices.
GOLDMAN'S
572 Cherry Street

### SAVANNAH

**FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.**
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
*Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes*

*Marjen Shop* Ready-to-Wear Savannah, Ga.
Gowns 235 BULL STREET TELEPHONE 7908

"RICHARDSON"
*"The Florist"*
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
**Colonial Oil Co.**
SAVANNAH, GA.
*Serving the Coastal Empire*

**LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.**
*FURNITURE—RUGS*
*LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES*
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

## No. Carolina

### ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

### CHARLOTTE

*Biltmore*
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TUCHTIGER KAUFMAN, gute Sprachkenntnisse (Schweizer) sucht Dauerstelle. Kaution möglich. Offerten unter Chiffre A2 Monitor Office, Geneva.

## Europe

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
*Holmblom's*
Norrmalmstorg
Books—Magazines—Stationery
**BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN**
Biblioteksgatan 12

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM (Continued)

**Visit PUB**
*when you visit Stockholm*
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's, and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precioса department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-73 — Stockholm

At the same time as Molyneux, Balanciaga and Schiaparelli
CLARK'S
are also showing the world's most famous materials—
**CLARK'S**
*First Class Ladies' Tailor*
original models and copies at reasonable prices
Hamngatan 28, 3:rd fl. Teleph. 105866

**PERSSONS** Garn
*Wool Specialists*
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 22
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
*Established 1874*
KUNGSGATAN 4

MIMOSA
*Florists*
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

## Switzerland

### BASEL

**KIESER**
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

Else Pelze
PELZWAREN KORSCHNERB
RÖDERGASSE 3 TELEPHON 47035 BASEL

**C. DOLDER**
*Travel Articles, Leather Goods*
Aeschenvorstadt 20 M.B.K.G.

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate
aller führenden Marken
Reparturservice
Schanzenstrasse 10 Tel. 4.12.42
(WIRELESS SETS)

### BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
*Large Assortment*
*Zigerli & Cie*
SPITALGASSE 14

Pelzhaus
**CH. WEISS-STAIGER**
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and Upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 64
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Bluthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8
Telephon 2.23.25
Tafelbutter, Kochbutter, Yoghurt, Honig
(DAIRY)

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

*All sorts of* BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 30.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE (Continued.)

Wollenhof
Judengasse 22 Marktgasse 22 BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

**A. RUOF**
*Bijouterie—Orfèverie—Joaillerie*
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
*for*
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

DINNER SETS
**Wwe. Christener's Erben**
58 KRAMGASSE
Knives, Forks, and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

*Permanent Waving*
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English Spoken

### BIEL

MERCURE
*The Shop for Quality*
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Bonneterie
*E. & M. Tanner*
Hosiery se recommande

### INTERLAKEN

*When Visiting the*
**Bernese Oberland, Switzerland**
ask for
Burri's eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
F. BURRI
Dairy Products Tel. 309

Raeuber & Co.'s
*Provision Stores*
*Groceries Preserves, Chocolates*
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

### ST. GALL

JEAN KÖNIG
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
*Sausages* Tel. 2.75.66

### THUN

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Obere Hauptgasse 34
THUN POTTERY
HIGH CLASS CHINA and CRYSTAL

F. SCHEIM
HAUPTGASSE 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Stockings

### ZURICH

*Etheringe*
BIJOUTERIE UHREN BESTECKE
Reparaturen Neuanfertigungen
**Chr. Deiss** Goldschmied
bei Schifflände **Stäfa**

M. Bleher- Burkhard, Papeterie
Feine Briefpapiere
Füllfederhalter Füllstifte
Führende Marken
BUREAUARTIKEL
Bahnhofstr. 93 (Stationery) Tel. 3.33.39

HALLER - HOTZ
BUTCHER
Zürichbergstr. 70
gute Fleisch und Wurstwaren

**Blumen-Krämer**
**Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38**
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer (Floristä)

AUTO—KAROSSERIE
**OTTO KUSTERER**
Rheinbardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

SPIELWAREN
Die gute Qualität bei
EMIL FREUDWEILER
STREHLGASSE 8 TOYS

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dornehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN (Continued)

*Personal Mention*

. . . And when they say of a lady that she dresses in taste

. . . that her frock is very becoming, that her suit fits perfectly and that her hat is chic—

. . . She will invariably reply "I shop at CLEGHORNS"

. . . Because at Cleghorns you are sure of individual Styles at moderate prices.

OUR RESTAURANTS ARE THE SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS

*Cleghorns*
CAPE TOWN . . JOHANNESBURG . . PORT ELIZABETH

Phone 5-1040 Head Office and Works 3 Draikow St. Woodstock
*The Model*
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

**Chames & Nelson Consolidated**
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
*Head Office for South Africa*
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

### DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
*At Your Service, Cheerily, Always*
**Durban & District Co-Operative Society**
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

**THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.**
W. P. BOOTH (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
MEAT PURVEYORS
25-33 BEREA ROAD, DURBAN
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard.
Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20 City Market; W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rosburgh, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

**ANSTEY'S**
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

**H. W. DINGLEY**
Specialist in:
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING and UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS and METAL WORK
NUMBER PLATES and SIGN WRITING
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach) Phone 20823

THE *Moore Shoe*
*For Satisfaction and Value in*
FOOTWEAR
368 West Street, Durban

**PEACH & HATTON LTD.**
*For Furniture*
DURBAN *and* MARITZBURG

STEVENS
*Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours*
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

**GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.**
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
*Home Made Pickles a Speciality*
We stock Heins Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

### JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

**DIAMONDS**
**Holland Diamond Cutting Works**

Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

**Fairhaven Private Hotel**
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2504.

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Union of South Africa*

**JOHANNESBURG**
(Continued.)

**BRENNER'S**
*Service Station*
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
*Owned and Controlled by*
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

**PIETERMARITZBURG**

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

**ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE**
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
*"Value With Cheerful Service"*
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

**PRETORIA**

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
*The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear*
TELEPHONE 3213

**KULZ,**
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
*Mader Perms 25/-*
*Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.*
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

**SPRINGS**

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

*Australia*

*QUEENSLAND*

**BRISBANE**

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

OVERELLS' PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
*The Valley-Brisbane*
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

pike BROTHERS LIMITED, Queen Street Brisbane
*Men's Wear Specialists*

PRYCE & READ
*Invite You to See*
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

*VICTORIA*

**GEELONG**

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

BELMONT BAKERY
Proprietors and Wholemeal Breads a specialty also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

*VICTORIA*

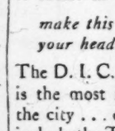
**GEELONG**
(Continued.)

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
*Geelong's Busiest Drapery*

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

**MELBOURNE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 5587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. CARLSSON

F. 6862
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

New Zealand

**CHRISTCHURCH**

WADSWORTH'S
LONDON WAREHOUSE
Corner Tuam and Colombo Streets
OFFER the services of their—
- MEN'S TAILORING DEPT.
- LADIES' TAILORING DEPT.
- DRESSMAKING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS
Smart Cut Smart Style

**WELLINGTON**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6.30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*WHEN in Wellington*
*make this famous store your headquarters.*
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
*DIC on the Quay*
*WELLINGTON*

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
*for Service*
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
*Quality Grocers*
We Guarantee What We Sell
*Free Delivery City and Suburbs*

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
*Save our discount stamps*
161-163 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
*QUALITY VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

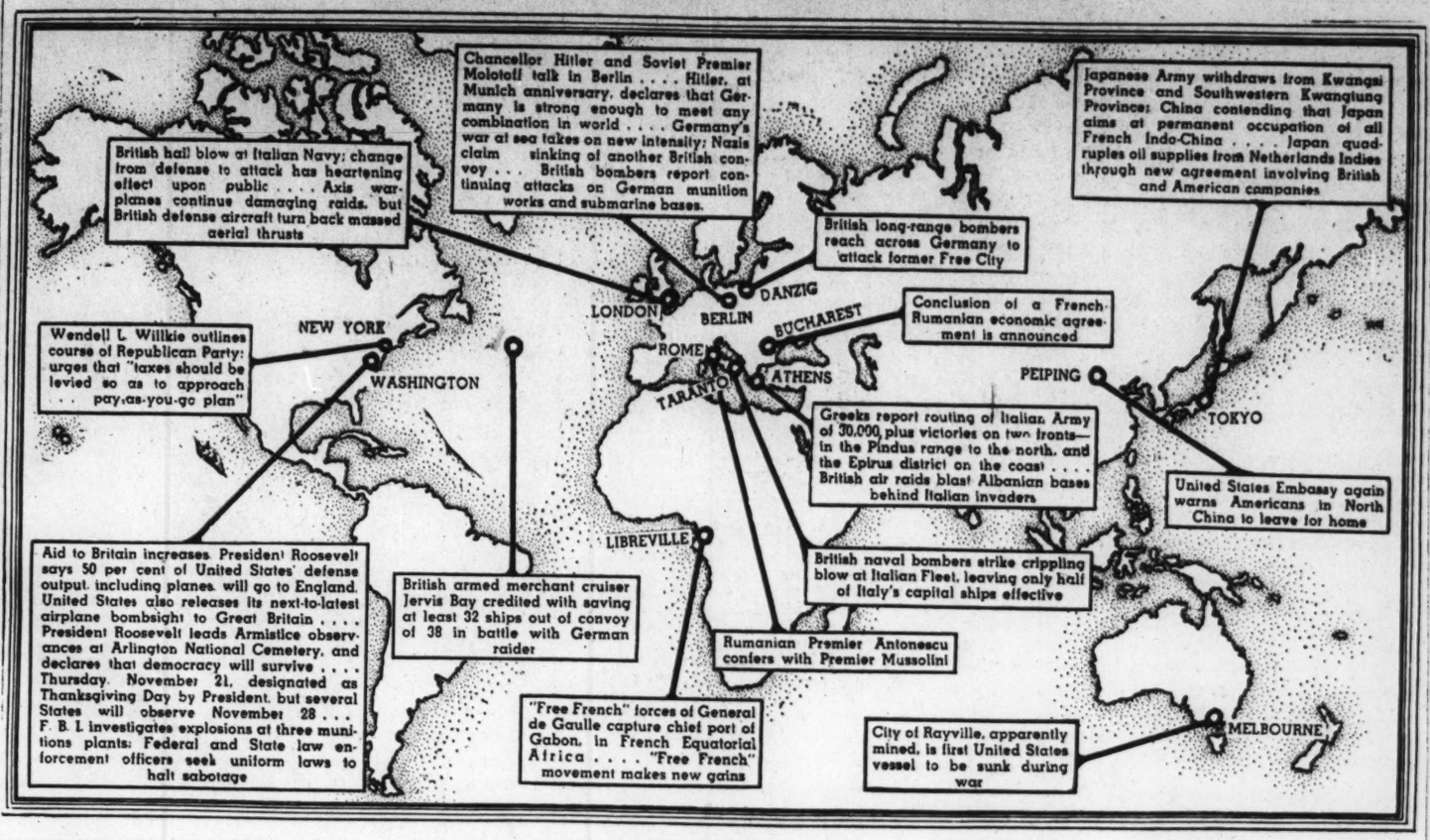
FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED
*Booksellers and Stationers*
*Printers and Bookbinders*
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 42-893
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.


# Daily Features Page

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Chancellor Hitler and Soviet Premier Molotoff talk in Berlin . . . . Hitler, at Munich anniversary, declares that Germany is strong enough to meet any combination in world . . . . Germany's war at sea takes on new intensity; Nazis claim sinking of another British convoy . . . British bombers report continuing attacks on German munition works and submarine bases.
British hail blow at Italian Navy; change from defense to attack has heartening effect upon public . . . . Axis warplanes continue damaging raids, but British defense aircraft turn back massed aerial thrusts
Japanese Army withdraws from Kwangsi Province and Southwestern Kwangtung Province; China contending that Japan aims at permanent occupation of all French Indo-China . . . . Japan quadruples oil supplies from Netherlands Indies through new agreement involving British and American companies
British long-range bombers reach across Germany to attack former Free City
Conclusion of a French-Rumanian economic agreement is announced
Wendell L. Willkie outlines course of Republican Party; urges that "taxes should be levied so as to approach . . . pay-as-you-go plan"
Greeks report routing of Italian Army of 30,000, plus victories on two fronts—in the Pindus range to the north, and the Epirus district on the coast . . . . British air raids blast Albanian bases behind Italian invaders
United States Embassy again warns Americans in North China to leave for home
Aid to Britain increases. President Roosevelt says 50 per cent of United States' defense output, including planes, will go to England. United States also releases its next-to-latest airplane bombsight to Great Britain . . . . President Roosevelt leads Armistice observances at Arlington National Cemetery, and declares that democracy will survive . . . . Thursday, November 21, designated as Thanksgiving Day by President, but several States will observe November 28 . . . . F. B. I. investigates explosions at three munitions plants; Federal and State law enforcement officers seek uniform laws to halt sabotage
British armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay credited with saving at least 32 ships out of convoy of 38 in battle with German raider
British naval bombers strike crippling blow at Italian Fleet, leaving only half of Italy's capital ships effective
Rumanian Premier Antonescu confers with Premier Mussolini
"Free French" forces of General de Gaulle capture chief port of Gabon, in French Equatorial Africa . . . . "Free French" movement makes new gains
City of Rayville, apparently mined, is first United States vessel to be sunk during war
LONDON
BERLIN
DANZIG
BUCHAREST
ROME
ATHENS
TARANTO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LIBREVILLE
PEIPING
TOKYO
MELBOURNE

## A Verse for Today . . .

*For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.*—Rev. 7:17.

### Now an Industry

Salmon fishing on the Columbia River has grown from an early Indian venture to a $10,000,000 a year business.

### Glass Block Insulation

Glass blocks gain insulating effectiveness by having a hollow center from which most of the air is removed.

## In Lighter Vein

**Bring Your Own**

Found in community weekly:
REGULAR 20c
BANANA SPLIT
10c
BRING YOUR BANANA AND THIS AD
Next?
—Scanlon in Buffalo News

**Willing**

One day a lady entered a large establishment and asked to see some blankets.

After she had viewed a quantity of blankets and not made any purchases, the clerk said: "I am very sorry, madam, but I am afraid we have no more blankets in stock."

"It's quite all right," replied the lady, "I am only looking for a friend."

"Madam," said the perspiring clerk, "if you think your friend is among the blankets, I would be very pleased to go through them again for you."—The Bee-Hive.

Monitor Camera Club from Art Heiberg, McGregor, Iowa.

**Big Chief—Little Papoose**

## Daily Quotation

*THAT we would do*
*We should do when*
*we would, for this*
*"would" changes.*
—Shakespeare, *"Hamlet"*

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** Something new is a speed boat made of a transparent plastic, and auto bodies of the same substance are feasible, in case of having to know what goes on in the rumble seat.

**Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal:** There is a tribe in Brazil that does not know anything about arithmetic. After trying to assist Junior with his lessons, dad thinks he is qualified to join the tribe.

## Monitor Movie Guide

**City for Conquest** (Warners)—Urban drama, sometimes tough, sometimes tawdry, sometimes sentimental, but generally honest, as it tells of a prize fighter blinded by foul play who ends as a relatively contented newspaper peddler, and a girl with ambitions to be a dancer. James Cagney, Ann Sheridan, Donald Crisp, Frank McHugh, George Tobias, Elia Kazan.—Adults.

* * *

**Christmas in July** (Paramount)—Waggish sort of paradox about a boy, a girl, and a $25,000 contest, put together by Preston Sturges with a quizzical smile, a puckish grin, a tear or two, and a laughing conclusion. Dick Powell, Ellen Drew, Raymond Walburn, Ernest Truex, William Demarest, Alexander Carr, Franklin Pangborn.—Adults and young people.

* * *

**Hit Parade of 1941** (Republic)—Movie musical with something about a radio studio and television to provide a story to tie together the songs and dances. Kenny Baker, Frances Langford, Hugh Herbert, Mary Boland, Ann Miller, Patsy Kelly, Phil Silvers.—Adults and young people.

* * *

**Hullabaloo** (MGM)—Comedy with Frank Morgan seemingly imitating various familiar movie voices, with sound track from earlier films coming to his assistance. There are also the genuine voices of Charles Holland, an accomplished Negro tenor, and Virginia O'Brien, with frozen-faced singing of swing arrangements. — Adults and young people.

* * *

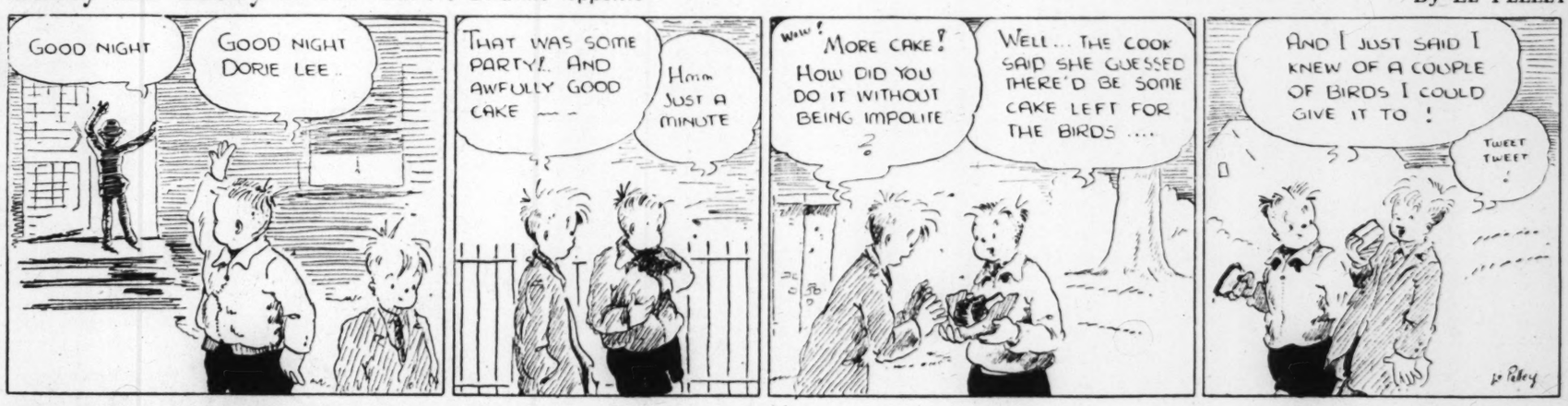
**Kit Carson** (United Artists)—Western action drama, defying none of the traditions. The film has been supplied with Indian fighting, hard riding, and a touch of bashful romance. There appear to be two cruel sequences, but there seems to have been no tripping of horses in making the picture. Jon Hall, Lynn Bari, Dana Andrews, Ward Bond.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

**You'll Find Out** (RKO)—Melodrama with Kay Kyser managing to extricate himself from a house filled with trap doors, sliding panels, secret passageways, underground hideouts, and hidden exits. He and his band also provide music. Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff, and Bela Lugosi appear in the cast with some of Kay Kyser's entertainers.—Adults and young people.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But No Birdlike Appetite*

By Le Pelley


GOOD NIGHT
GOOD NIGHT DORIE LEE..
THAT WAS SOME PARTY!.. AND AWFULLY GOOD CAKE — —
Hmm JUST A MINUTE
WOW! MORE CAKE! HOW DID YOU DO IT WITHOUT BEING IMPOLITE ?
WELL... THE COOK SAID SHE GUESSED THERE'D BE SOME CAKE LEFT FOR THE BIRDS ....
AND I JUST SAID I KNEW OF A COUPLE OF BIRDS I COULD GIVE IT TO !
TWEET TWEET

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now Maybe We'll Get Somewhere!*

By Rodgers

After a lot of struggle and a wild chase or two-
The Boss got the strange monkey home to Nick's house —
"There's something wrong with this monkey," the Boss told Tony, Nick's master—
"I know what's wrong with him!" he said, "that's not my monkey!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*With the Boss's Compliments*

By The Hagers

"WEBFOOT SHOVELER, I SEE, IS BACK, SO NOW YOU DON'T NEED ME.
MY BEAK WAS NEVER LONG ENOUGH TO FERRET OUT GOOD FRONT-PAGE STUFF."
THE EDITOR REPLIED, "THAT'S TRUE; BUT I'LL TAKE OFF MY HAT TO YOU.
WHILE YOU WROTE AS HIS SUBSTITUTE, NO READER FILED A LIBEL SUIT!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Raid on Coventry

While Americans pause a moment in sympathy and respect for the people of Coventry in England, who have been bombed out of their homes in apparently the war's worst or most concentrated raid, there cannot but be a moment's wondering why the usually tight-lipped British censorship has allowed such extensive accounts of the damage to be sent out.

Actually, such news could not be wholly suppressed. And it is well for Americans to know that what is going on in England is no pink-tea affair, that while the British are holding on grimly and with many successes, they are doing so at the cost of terrible devastation. They deserve every aid America can possibly give in military and other supplies with which to defend themselves and civilized conceptions of government.

Every such report should certainly intensify the determination in the United States to back up the defenders of democracy with every resource and with sacrifices at least remotely approaching theirs.

The magnitude of the destruction reported raises the general question of what compensation can possibly be hoped for to assuage the hardships of the victims. Significantly, the British do not seem to think of this in terms of retaliation. Democratic culture would not be benefited by reprisals on the cultural treasures of central Europe which are the heritage of mankind. Air raids on German cities doubtless will continue to be aimed at military objectives in the hope of stopping Nazi raids, but the German people cannot avoid a share of responsibility for the policies of the leaders they have accepted.

If one could envisage a post-war justice along most enlightened lines it would not contemplate an indiscriminate repression for the whole German people but would deal primarily with some thousands of Nazi leaders who have infused their followers with hate.

Here are men whose bitter words and ambitions have inflamed Europe. An exile such as that of Napoleon would be relatively light punishment. Modern criminology seems to suggest that an appropriate sentence would be to hard labor helping to rebuild cities and homes their bombs have destroyed —not as revenge but as a deterrent by example against the crime of starting wars.

But before this can be considered, the war must be won.

### Who's Picture Are You?

While Americans abroad will probably not mind in the least exchanging their old red passports for the new green ones which the State Department feels "will be far more difficult to forge or to tamper with," they will doubtless agree that the one real drawback to passport identification remains to trouble them. That is the literally incomparable passport photograph.

While the State Department has its mind on this passport business, couldn't it do something to prevent photographers from perpetrating pictorial libel? It may not be altogether the photographer's fault. Possibly the required light background is an obstacle, or the sitter's state of mind. The thoughts he thinks when contemplating a long voyage are naturally not those of his everyday existence. But it is doubtful if they are so utterly unrelated to his ordinary self as the face on the passport photograph.

Six for a dollar, moreover, seem to be no worse than those at two dollars apiece. Camera men who are noted for photographing one's children in a tantrum and producing a picture of disarming amiability, or for representing every school girl as a Hollywood headliner, will, for some unaccountable reason, make every passport photograph look like something the Federal Bureau of Investigation should have on file in Washington, among its most dangerous "aliases."

Fortunately, bewildered port officials have also a written description—"six feet tall, brown eyes, grey hair," for example—and find relief in this when it becomes obviously impossible to relate the mild person before them with the passport photograph. If they read the Greek poets they know why one of them wrote:

> Menodotus's portrait here is kept;
> Most odd it is
> How very like to all the world, except
> Menodotus.

The State Department has not gone far enough in this matter of identification.

### Too Much Movie Drinking

It was so unusual that it is worthy of comment. Not the movie itself—for it was one of the run-of-the-mill pieces of melodrama, spiced with fairly well-known names, which Hollywood so frequently turns out. It was well done, too. But the thing that stands out in memory is the fact that the principal male character, a truck driver played by George Raft, refused on a number of occasions to take a drink with various and sundry friends.

"You know I never touch the stuff," would be his comment. It is pleasing to record that this was in line with his other high principles, hard-boiled as he was, and that he made good in true Hollywood style. The film was "They Drive by Night."

The incident is recorded because Movie-Radio Guide, published in Chicago, in a recent number, protests: "There is too much drinking in pictures." More than a dozen recent films are named in which drinking scenes furnish comedy, drama, motivation. Naturally, the impression is created that it is smart to drink, that it is fun to become intoxicated, and that "hard drinking is the logical resort of anyone who is disappointed in love or business."

The Hays office can stop it, Movie-Radio Guide says, and it recommends such a course because this emphasis on drinking is "bad for the movies, bad for the children, bad for America." Movie-goers could help this corrective movement by conveying their sentiments to the producers.

### The Threat of Inflation

That economic *enfant terrible*—inflation—continues to crop up in the news of the day.

Respects were paid to it recently by leaders in various fields: Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors, before the American Academy of Political Science; Joseph M. Dodge, president of the Detroit Bank, before the National Association of Real Estate Boards; W. Randolph Burgess, vice-chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, and Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president, the Brookings Institution. These and others know inflation for what it is—a conflagration that brings disaster in its wake.

It appears harmless when it starts, a gentle, warming blaze of modest price increases. But fanned by extreme stimulation of economic activity—as now, for instance, by defense needs—it might sweep all barriers before it. Last week the stock and commodity markets thought they saw the bogey peering over the horizon and a surge of buying resulted.

That there is no valid reason for inflation does not remove it as a possibility. Speculative excesses are not founded on good judgment. Fear that it may be around the corner is in itself a factor in its appearance. Some see eight years of Federal deficits as having sown the seeds of inflation. Others say inflation comes after every great war, as note the great price rises following the Napoleonic Wars, the American Civil War, and the World War.

There are influences today, however, that make inflation seem unlikely. More is known about it and its consequences than ever before. Business men perceive that behind it inevitably stalks deflation. Moreover, inflation can hardly sweep over the markets so long as there are 9,000,000 unemployed, much factory capacity unused, huge surpluses of commodities held by the Government, and tremendous powers in Federal hands which can affect price policies and the commodity and security markets.

If inflation comes because people have more money than consumer goods immediately available, causing a sellers' market, then the Government can exert several curbs. It may levy higher taxes, restrict the supply of credit by selling bonds to savers rather than to banks, reduce its own spending, foster the use of private funds to finance defense industries, bar competitive buying by Federal agencies, use priorities to bar unwanted price increases, set its face against uneconomic wage increases, cut excess bank reserves by increasing reserve requirements, and finally, if needed, return to a six-day week to improve production.

Above all should be the goal of greater output of wanted goods, combined with a co-operative effort by business to subject itself voluntarily to disciplines that make for the common good. In the last analysis, inflation is only latent. Common sense and restraint can keep it so.

## Our Readers Say—

### "Unto the Least of These"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christmas season draws near, yet in Europe every day there are added more homeless children, more hungry children, more cold children, more children frightened by bombs and bloodshed.

Would it not be well to spend our Christmas money on them instead of on friends and relatives, many of whom already have more than they need? Today's children will be the men and women of the future. What preparation are these children having under existing conditions in Europe? There are many channels through which money can be given—The Mother Church War Relief Fund in Boston; Save the Children Federation, One Madison Avenue, New York City; British Relief Fund, in many cities; the Red Cross, and others.

Spending our Christmas money in this way would we not relieve those in need and also bring many blessings into our own lives? "Inasmuch as ye have done unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

JENNIE BAKER

Palo Alto, Calif.

### Contests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Contests are the order of the day in 1940. In the midst of this general effort, it is well to remember that no matter what is in the lead, truth always wins. Truth, honesty, and sincerity have a strength all their own; they are self-sustaining.

We owe our human allegiance to whatever factions show the most spiritual qualities and improved ways of living. Such qualities in themselves are victory; they rest upon a permanent foundation of incontestable value.

Honesty and good faith win; deceit with all its many inventions loses. The right to self-government wins; whatever tries to interfere with this right, or to control the free thinking of men, loses. Worship of truth and goodness wins; worship of personality loses. Enlightenment and education win; ignorance and mental oppression lose. Respect for the rights of others wins; "might is right" loses. Regard for every individual wins; worship of mass thinking loses. Good will wins; hatred of race or class loses. Desire for justice wins; desire for revenge loses. Impartiality wins; favoritism loses. Freedom wins; slavery, even if it be disciplined and methodical, loses. Reason wins; prejudice loses. Fearlessness wins; terrorism loses. Intelligence wins; blind human will, no matter how entrenched or determined, loses. Mental values win; material standards—glorifying physique, race, class, or material things—lose.

These are facts we all know well. In the face of their temporary contradiction by the bravado of evil motives—whether this be expressed in word or deed—we still know them to be true. By seeing the contests around us as impersonal, we free ourselves, and help those who deserve to win.

E. B.

New York

### Vaccinations in the Army

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I, like thousands of other war veterans, want to save the youth of today from the ordeal of vaccination and other inoculations in the army.

Our constitutional rights should make vaccinations voluntary—not compulsory—just as in the English army.

God is on the side of right, but in addition to meditation and prayer we should protest to Congress and important Government officials. Let us emancipate humanity from the serum racket.

RUSSELL D. BAUMGARDNER

Elsinore, Calif.

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Overloaded

## Passing Points

Many bold headlands, jutting out into the sea, once were all-important landmarks. Seamen called them "passing points." On these promontories stood the signal stations from which ships were sighted, and reported about the world by telegraph, and cable. Vessels going by, when within range of sight, hoisted their "numbers" or letters in the International Code. In that way news of their movements was sent to ports of destination and to friends and owners at home.

The Lizard, the Start, and so on up the English Channel, North Cape, Helgoland, Dover, Finisterre, Spartel, Table Bay Mountain, Anjer Point, Telegraph Hill at San Francisco, Cape Flattery, Hatteras, Sandy Hook, and so on about the world, hundreds of these passing points still carry masts and monkey yards and spread a bright array of colored flags to the breeze. They were more articulate than the great sea lights, and just as important.

* * *

Suddenly most of this is wiped out by radio, but the passing points remain, and clinging to them are their crews of old signal men, still carrying on their ancient work. From their commanding positions these signal stations, many mantained by the great Society of Lloyd's, of London, still look over their sea.

Once, while in command of a ship, making land, the Island of Teneriffe, of the Canaries, I sighted the beautiful peak, rising 14,000 feet out of the sea, and then ran down in the early dawn toward a purple rampart of cliffs that fringe the northern shore of the island. We were under sail and, as we rounded the steep brow of old Anaga Point, sailing close under the lee of the land, a tiny dot of red, far up on the side of the island, above a high promontory, marked the positions of Lloyd's Signal Station.

We had already talked by radio with the port of Santa Cruz, and had given our position and probable time of arrival, arranging for the taking of a pilot. Then Lloyd's flashed the flag question, "What ship is that?"

It was the old arrogant question, couched in the terse terms of the code. We hoisted our signal number, and dipped flags in reply.

The signal men, anxious to make use of their ancient flags, ran up hoist after hoist, asking their questions and noting our replies. It was good practice, however, and brought to mind the fact that flag hoists, ancient as they may be, are one of the most important means we still have of making secret signals at sea. Our fighting ships, when in squadron, talk to each other by flag or by lights, for there is no wave of further information circling about the world after the talking is over. So the old passing points are made useful again by the war.

* * *

The flag codes used today, the first international language, were developed from a code invented by Capt. Frederick Marryat, famous for his novels and always noted at sea as the originator of Marryat's Code of Signals.

In hazy weather, when visibility is low, the signal stations still reach out with their questions and messages. They employ huge semaphore arms and hoist other distant signals, great canvas cones, and squares, the latter cylinders, and huge balls, and these look like trinkets strung on a Christmas tree, but mariners read them at great distances, and ships make similar replies.

These arms, cones, balls, and squares in many combinations spell out letters set against information in the code book. So, after all the radio, and other modern improvements, will not rob the old signal men of their jobs as they look out across the sea.

FELIX RIESENBERG

## North . . South . . East . . West

### *"No Left Turn"*

By Frank L. Perrin

To travelers on streets and highways everywhere the simple admonition, "No Left Turn," is familiar and arresting. No one who can read the inhibiting words even for a moment considers the possibility of disregarding or disobeying them. The warning is heeded automatically, chiefly because of the implied danger or injury or inconvenience to ourselves or others if we are careless or disobedient. Most of us, it will be conceded, are as thoughtful of the safety and welfare of our neighbors, even though they may be strangers, as of our own. We even suffer what may seem to be momentary inconvenience that others may not be penalized through our carelessness or indifference.

This inherent and perhaps automatic tendency to go forward, or, if varying our course, to "keep to the right," serves us all in the larger and more important and vital affairs of our experience and contacts. The prompting always is to go forward. It is not the inspiration of youth or inexperience alone. It is not, we discover, soon or late, the prompting of a desire for adventure. It is faith in the promise, more than implied, that toward the horizon, in whatever direction we may look, there lies opportunity for accomplishment and purposeful achievement. Herein, by simple processes of examination and discovery, is found the answer to the unrest and pardonable discontent of youth in these days of unrest and disillusionment. It must be realized, and not merely accepted as a temporizing sophistry, that the opportunity for service to self, to country, and to the right, lies not in the way of one's own appointing or careless choice, but in the course straight ahead, toward the horizon of high hopes, noble purposes, and unselfish desires.

* * *

A practical and valuable lesson, taught in lands across the seas by bitter and terrible experiences, emphasizes and underscores an equally valuable lesson learned quite recently by the people of the United States. This lesson is that final judgment which determines the issues between right and wrong, between justice and injustice, between the wise course and its opposite, is not made by majorities of numbers, or by the apparently overwhelming strength of armies and armed airplanes and fighting ships.

Looking backward upon the years that have passed, it is easily discovered that even those regarded among the great and the near great of our predecessors have not always heeded the admonition to go forward or, if necessary or prudent, to keep to the right. Always the sequel to this folly has been disaster, disillusionment, utter failure. The annals written in the suffering and distresses of mankind since the days of the caveman to the present tell the same convincing story of heedless folly, and lust for temporal power, disregard for our neighbor.

* * *

It is not the fault of those who realize this folly and seek to enlighten the unseeing and convince them of their higher responsibility that cruel wars continue to be waged and that men and boys must today make the supreme sacrifice in defense of the right. It is because aggression pretends, or perhaps sincerely imagines, that the monitory direction, no left turn, need not be observed or heeded by its instigators and overlords. We observe their madness and their wanton daring. The hope has been that their own folly and cruel disregard of a common right would plunge them into merited disaster.

Christian nations of both the Old and New World stand aghast and alert at the prospect presented. A blundering pedestrian or driver who escapes, momentarily, the consequences of his own wanton viciousness and disregard for the welfare and safety of others must be arrested and dealt with by force and under the law. That is the good office in which those of us everywhere who have not come under the influence of aggressor mesmerism must enlist, and to which we must contribute. Persuasion and argument, compromise and polite appeasement, the evasive amenities of "you first, my friend," have failed.

The way from here on, as always, is straight ahead. Gradually this fact is being impressed. What it may mean, eventually, may not yet be apparent. But there is no mistaking the purpose or the determination of the youth, or the fathers and mothers of the youth of all America. They have never yet turned back from the straight road of duty. There must be no turning today.

## The Wide Horizon

### "Roses on the Maginot Line"?

By R. H. Markham

Berlin may now be adding a new section to its "new world order." The Soviet Government has been conferring with the Nazi Government. Already Herr Hitler has the co-operation of Japan, Italy and Spain. France, also, is working with him, to a certain extent. He is master in Rumania. Bulgaria does his bidding. Hungary carries out his orders. Yugoslavia does not oppose him. Most of the small northern countries are part of his Reich. His spokesmen assert that he is creating a new Europe without boundaries. They write, "Roses will bloom on the Maginot Line!"

This Nazi picture made a striking impression on me. I read it in a Nazi propaganda paper sent to America and prepared to win American sympathy for the Führer's "fine new world." But I had read it earlier in The Christian Science Monitor, before the outbreak of the present war. Now the Nazis give us the same beautiful vision.

They say they've achieved what we've all been dreaming about. Their article—one of many concerning the "new world order" —had a Messianic tone. It made me think of beautiful Old Testament passages. Herr Hitler was presented as one chosen by Providence to fulfill a great mission. Boundaries are to be obliterated, quarrels healed, fears removed; industry will flourish, commerce spring up anew and the awful burdens of armament vanish. A new world will appear —roses will bloom on the Maginot Line! This will all come about under the leadership of Germany, as a result of Herr Hitler's victories—so runs the propaganda.

It is true that Dr. Goebbel's picture of roses is not the same as that of The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent. But roses are roses, peace is peace, and unity is unity; so is it not possible that Herr Hitler is preparing us a good new world? All humanity, at last, is to be organized in one team, "pulling together." We Anglo-Saxons would prefer to be the captain, but should we not be good sports now and recognize the Führer's captaincy? After all, he created the team. When we recover from the shock, may we not see that he has achieved the unity we all sought?

* * *

Ages come and ages go in history. Is Herr Hitler's unity the right kind of an organization for our industrial age? We must answer that fairly.

The fairer and more objective I try to be, the clearer comes the answer—No!

Such roses planted with arms and nurtured only with the theory of "race and blood," would be paper flowers. Such an order would not free Europe, but enslave it. That peace would only be the extending of prison walls to enclose continents instead of courtyards.

Europe needs business, but it cannot live merely from business. It is the world's chief home of idealism. Can the theory that blood is humanity's supreme criterion bring us to brotherhood? Can hundreds of millions of us find peace in permanent subjugation? Can there be peace without light? Can there be good will, when dictators lock churches? When youth is made to walk with the steps of geese?

Can a group of men who have never ceased to exalt destruction make us whole and sound? Can those who command brutality to little people, bring the world's little nations into a brotherhood? Can those whose weekly and daily press pours out torrents of obscene scorn for others, teach us how to respect one another? Can roses grow in a garden whose sunshine is hatred and whose rain is pride?

* * *

The world's men and women are still the same as in ages past. Machines have not made us into different beings. With the Psalmist, we still pray for right. With the ancient Greeks, we still dedicate ourselves to freedom. We humbly march with Galileo toward unrestricted truth. With William Tell, we still defy tyrants. With Luther, we reject commerce in sacred things. With the Pilgrims, we crave a world of equal rights.

Can all these ideals be permanently trampled beneath the feet of ruthless men? Does the silence of millions, who are gagged, mean harmony? Does the tranquillity of prostrate multitudes mean consent? Are we united when joined only by the chains of helplessness? Are we brothers in "a new world" merely because destruction has wiped out the fences between your house and mine?

Roses grow even on prison walls, but we shall not seek their lure. We shall go on and on until roses grow of their own sweet volition, in the gardens of a really new world, watered by friendliness and brightened by the sunshine of mutual respect.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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section


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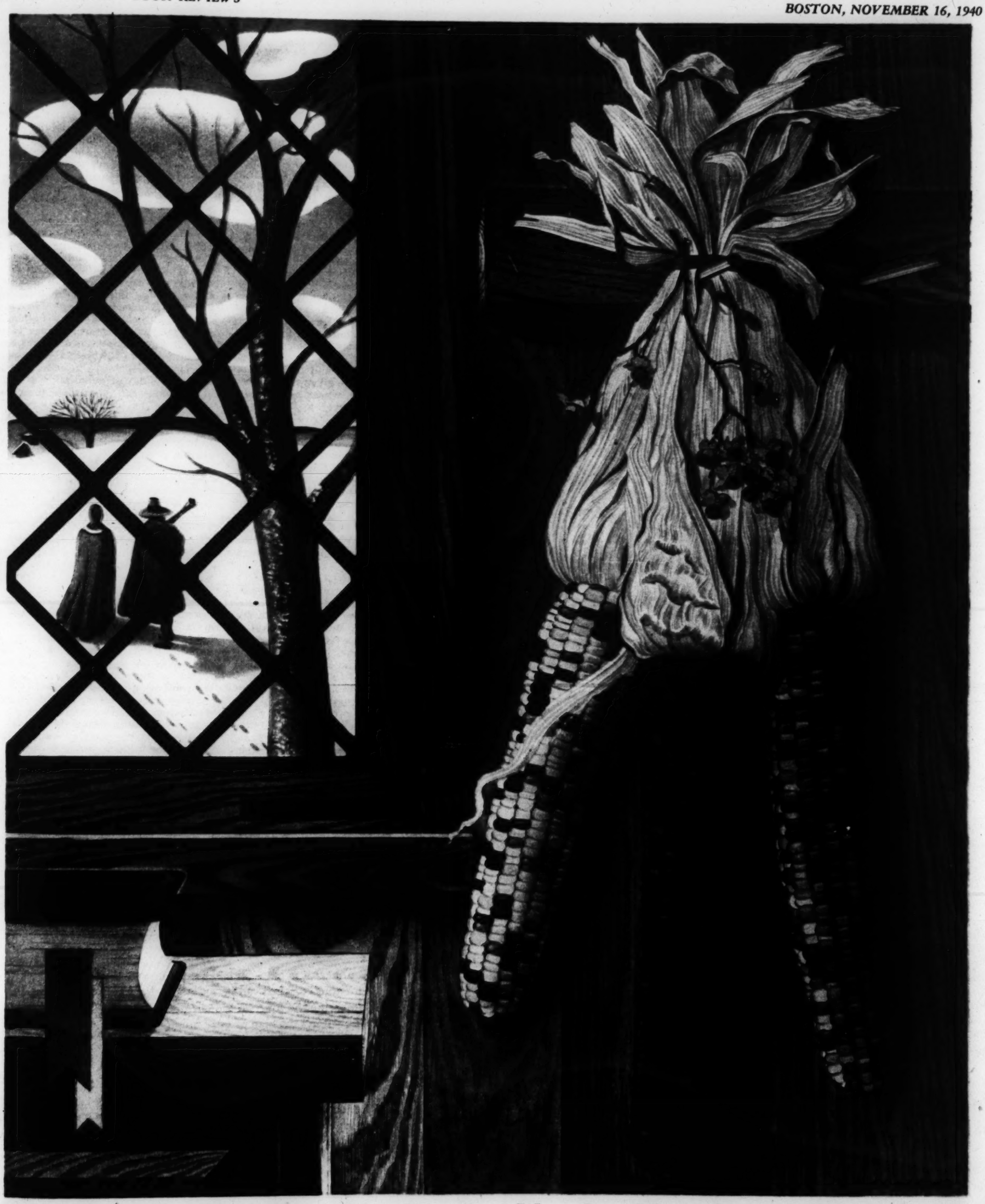
*WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS*

*BOSTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1940*

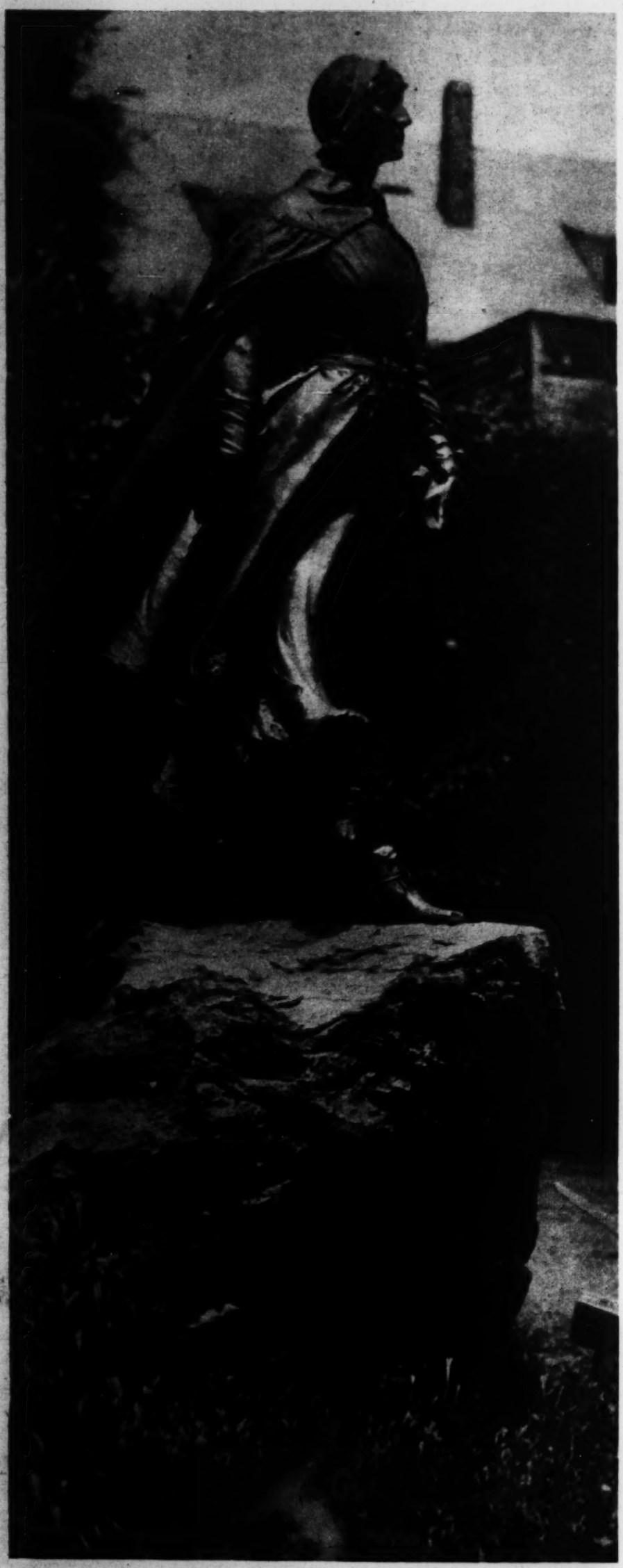


# THANKSGIVING DAY

They had kept the faith. That, surely, was one cause for rejoicing at the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving. In holding to the purpose that had led them into voluntary exile for the sake of their ideal of freedom, the settlers of the New World Plymouth of 320 years ago proved their trust in Divine guidance by maintaining their worthiness of that trust. In their stormy voyage to the Canaan of their choosing they pledged themselves to unity in a pact that was designed to conserve the good of the individual within the good of all . . . *See Page 2*

# THANKSGIVING

**By E. C. Sherburne**



Staff Photograph

"THE PILGRIM MAID" • Henry H. Kitson, *Sculptor*

"To those intrepid English women whose courage, fortitude and devotion brought a new nation into being, this statue of the Pilgrim Maiden is dedicated."

This Statue, bearing the above inscription, was presented to the Town of Plymouth, Mass., by the National Society of New England Women

DURING THE PILGRIMS' long period of hardship their trials were increased by malingering visitors from other colonies who would not play fair either with the other whites or with the Indians. Yet the Pilgrims endured and ultimately prospered because they maintained a united front and allowed no defeatism to be nourished within the house that was their colony.

From England the Pilgrims brought the religious tradition of the individual's responsibility to his conscience, so lastingly expressed by Shakespeare in his lines:

> This above all: to thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man.

So the Pilgrims, wishing to be dealt with fairly, dealt fairly with the Red Men and so won their respect. When the time came for the three-day feast of Thanksgiving, Indians and whites sat down together in that mutual friendliness which comes only from just, even generous, dealing.

Today, thanks to the marvel of wireless, we can know at first hand something of that same spirit that keeps the faith. While that spirit burns brightly, there can be no defeat. We all know that defeat can come only from within, through fear, or through treacherous mental capitulation to an unjust thing, simply because it is temporarily successful. Captive Christians huddled in the catacombs of imperial pagan Rome kept the faith, for if their trust was sure they knew their faith would survive. Into the air-raid shelters of London, American radio listeners are sometimes privileged to go these evenings, and there hear the jest of confidence and the song of rejoicing. They keep the faith.

Just so the Pilgrims and their guests, the Indians, might have given the banquet board a thunderous whack when they shouted "No!" in answer to their day's version of the question: "Are we downhearted?" For they knew that the food prospect was not bright, even while they held their feast of thankfulness. Supplies ran so low during the following spring that they would have had to give up if they had not had the fortitude to keep their hands out of the corn supply that was needed for seed. Instead, every man was ready, when need be, to arise an hour early and rustle his breakfast in the woods, before setting off for his day's community work.

The Pilgrim's Thanksgiving has come to us down through the years, its immediate meaning varying according to the pressure of the times. But even in days of peace the hour of elevation is the forenoon service, wherever it is the custom to hold a religious gathering on Thanksgiving Day, to sing hymns of praise and make prayers of gratitude to God for the blessings of Christian experience.

Such a day is ever one of family reunion, of the return to the farm of the children who had gone to the city. Then are renewed family ties, with the familiar old rooms ringing with laughter and the babble that comes when two or more are gathered together and each one is too happy and excited to listen all through anything anyone else has to say. The barns are stuffed with hay, the tail-waving family dog makes frequent rounds of joyful barking, the old sleigh is dragged out if it happens to come on to snow, the turkey dinner with all its "fixin's"—not forgetting cranberry sauce, mince and apple pie, and cider—is disposed of, and as darkness falls everybody gets ready for the neighborhood dance.

Or perhaps dinner is early so that everybody may repair to the local high school football field, there to watch the epic annual struggle between Southboro and Northboro. Sometime during the reunion there is likely to be a harvest festival at the village church, with bobbings for apples, and candy pulls. Then home through the frosty air, singing "Jingle Bells," "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party," and "Good Night, Ladies."

When people brought up on this tradition find themselves in other lands at Thanksgiving time the occasion takes on a special sort of sweetness, as a day of memories of pleasant things.

When times of strain come, days of national jeopardy, again the religious impulse, which gave meaning to the first Thanksgiving, comes universally to the fore. Thus it was that Lincoln, in 1864, in the darkest days of the Civil War in the United States, saw the need of naming a national Thanksgiving day. Many of the states had held their own holidays at harvest time; henceforth it was to be a general day of observance. It was earlier in that year of 1864 that Lincoln issued a proclamation that was in effect just such a call for a day of humiliation as was set apart among the Pilgrims in the drought summer of their Thanksgiving year. Lincoln called upon the people to repent their vain feeling of self-sufficiency, and to pray to God for a "redeeming and preserving grace."

These words are being written before seeing any of the Thanksgiving proclamations for 1940, but they surely will be consecrated in tone throughout the United States and in Canada, where Thanksgiving comes in October. At such times as these religion comes close to the mass of the people, and the churches in their turn are more than ever a place where all may experience a refreshment of the spirit.

In one of the London broadcasts, listeners were conducted through the crypt of an historic church, and there heard from adults and children the unfeigned accents of courage. It was like a renewal of the spirit of justice and mercy for all, a rededication of confidence in the continuing triumph of good.

Today that freedom that is Christian civilization survives; and daily all the people become increasingly aware that each one has his share of work to do in keeping the faith.

## War Is Transient

**W. P. M.**

How vain the boaster in these latter days
Who saith Caligula shall be surpassed
By him, and Herod be out-Heroded!
All self-crowned glory fades away at last,
Grim death's purveyor soon by death is led.
Seek ye for life? Walk then in wisdom's ways.

Soul-health in men can make them greatly kind,
One thus enriched can be munificent.
Unfearing, he forgives old enemies,
Resuscitates the man of pure intent,
And in war's desert plants fruit-bearing trees
To gladden orphans with the wealth of Mind.

Come let us build anew their homes for men,
Let children all be sheltered by good-will;
In righteousness there is a might revealed
To check death-dealing hate, and lethal skill;
The dread that leads to murder can be healed;
By faith revived peace may be here again.

Throughout the ages hope remains alive;
Prophets inspired proclaim that wars shall cease.
Now is the time of mankind's sorest need
To have fulfilled their prophecies of peace.
May that true Sower of the precious seed
Find fertile ground wherein each plant may thrive.

GRECIAN FOLK DANCE

OLYMPIA

# When American Meets Greek

**By Everett W. Stephens**

WHEN FIRST the Simplon Express rattled me over the Vardar Bridge, hooted at the sight of Salonika blinking through the murky, heat-ridden Aegean twilight, I wiped the soot off my brow for the n-teenth time. This was my first experience so far from home. The sight of water buffalo ear deep in noxious muck, the wolfish howling of shepherd dogs, the lonely caravans of turbanded peasants and the silhouettes of the uniform-clad pinned up against the dusky horizon made me quite aware of the fact that this was not home. I had enjoyed Paris, Lausanne, Venice, Vienna, but this place—why had I come?

My thoughts of home and the food mother used to cook were abruptly jounced into oblivion as I was suddenly slammed head first against the other side of the compartment. Regaining equilibrium, I realized that, according to my deciphering of the sign language of the Brotherhood of Hellenic Engineers, we had arrived! A cordon of orderlies demanded my camera, yanked out the film, unrolled it ever so carefully, scrutinized it absurdly for pictures. As I got myself all nicely collected on the station platform I was beset on all sides by dozens of jabbering little ragamuffins with outstretched hands, and whom I met with steely-cold indifference.

Another thing which distracted me was the constant caterwauling of petty street vendors wandering about in rags selling lottery tickets, a few oranges and kaluria (bread rings dotted with caraway seeds, suggesting slender doughnuts). Added to this distraction was the harangue of the bootblacks, continually reminding me with bell and thumping of brush on box that I needed a shine, though I'd just had one.

I also remember how squeamishly Milquetoastish I was over the swarms of men vegetating in their little shack shops, shouting "Oriste, oriste!" (Come, come in here) for they always seemed on the verge of pouncing out upon me to bargain me out of my last dollar. And they certainly knew how during those first few weeks!

I was at first nonplussed by the sidewalk maze and became exasperated trying to wend my way through the labyrinth of tables and chairs of cafés, so that I had either to sit down or put myself at the mercy of indiscreet army trucks and bus drivers.

But most discouraging of all in those first days were the Toonerville trains, which jounce you about the city. Worse yet, I discovered that the busses were little better than trucks of an ancient vintage while the taxis were all museum relics. How could I, one used to the bare essentials of at least air-conditioned trains, paved streets and stop lights, how could I, one brought up on the conveniences of modern America, order my life to a plan which would fit into this confusion?

These were my trials and tribulations as of September, 1937. As I look back on them, I can imagine what a sensation I must have created upon my arrival in town. I have often wondered since if the Greeks have a word for "sour-puss." If so, they must have certainly flung it at my ears many a time, for I indeed presented the picture of Mr. typical, ill-adjustable, surface-scratching American!

Since those remote days, however, I have gone deeper than the surface and the Greeks, too, have bored down through my outer shell and have taught me three valuable lessons about life and living. They have taught me that one can live simply, yet abundantly; that one can be happy with a crust of bread, a few olives, a slab of cheese, and a canteen full of water slung over the shoulder in a knapsack and hiking over the countryside.

The Greeks have taught me how to walk again! They have made nature study a daily enterprise instead of a fifth-grade lesson. They have put clouds back in the sky; they have given the sinking sun sublimity; they have filled the mountains with legendary personages. And they have put cuckoos back in trees instead of clocks and storks on chimneys. They have changed the odor of that first night into the pungent aroma of Near-Eastness, an aroma which the lover of the Near East can never forget, the smell that makes you heave out your chest and know that life is good.

A second thing I have learned from the Greeks, and this is a sort of by-product of the simple life, is that there are a great many things besides costly, manufactured entertainment that increase the joy of living. Such daily, commonplace tasks as buying a garbage pail or a pair of shoes can take on an air of romance and be made an exciting venture. You don't sit down and telephone an order to the nearest Greek hardware store for a galvanized garbage pail. First you decide on its shape, size, whether or not it will have a handle and be dog proof, and whether it will be green or brown. Then, armed with a rough sketch, you go to one of the shack-shop copper markets, select suitable material, bargain scrupulously, and by the end of the week send a hamal after a custom-tailored job.

It's a relief to know that your shoes will not be just serial number XYZ245, just another product of the production belt. You've no idea how much fun it is to watch a pair of shoes taking shape according to your own design, knowing in advance that they will be well made, for the man at the awl, too, gets a vast amount of pleasure and satisfaction in finishing the task he has begun. So that's how I get a "kick" out of buying not only my shoes but also my silver spoons and pajamas and tables. And my chairs are different; they have individuality.

In the third place the Greeks have taught me the sane use of leisure. Many Americans, myself included, so I've been told, are intemperate extremists. When it comes to play time, they are either slaves of boredom simply because they do not themselves know how to amuse themselves, or they have a bee in the bonnet that there is something ignoble about material nonproductiveness and that therefore they must put on a bold front and make of their leisure hours a money-making avocation.

I have not as yet met a Greek slave of boredom. Greeks know how to amuse

*(Continued on page 15)*

Photos by Author

SALONIKA

# Leader of the Fighting French

By William Henry Chamberlin

AN INDEPENDENT French officer, leader of the French who wish to go on with the war, has done what the French Government of Paul Reynaud, after bitter debates and long hesitations, refused to do in the last tragic days in Bordeaux last June. Tall, lean Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the 15,000 Frenchmen who are carrying on the war with England as their base, has raised the fighting tricolor in the French colony of Cameroon, in southwest Africa, where he was enthusiastically received after being beaten off in an attack on Dakar, the chief port of French West Africa.

Dakar would have been a greater prize than the smaller town of Duala, in Cameroon, where De Gaulle finally debarked; but the Vichy authorities were apparently forewarned of De Gaulle's projected descent and sent several warships to protect Dakar. Dakar is of special interest to Americans, because it is on the direct route from Europe to South America and is much closer to Brazil than is New York. However, De Gaulle's presence in Cameroon, a former German colony which is still under French administration, achieves the important moral objective of providing leadership for those elements in the unconquered French colonies who wish to go on resisting German and Italian attack in alliance with Great Britain.

De Gaulle possesses the double distinction of being a French officer whose military thinking did not stop with 1918 and of refusing to despair of his country's cause when the older men at the head of the armies, such as Maxime Weygand and Henri Philippe Pétain, pronounced the situation hopeless.

* * *

General de Gaulle, who served with distinction as a young officer in the first World War, subsequently became one of the best-known contributors to French technical military journals. In numerous articles and in a book which he published in the early thirties he hammered home the lesson of the immense change which the motor had brought to warfare, the necessity of developing to the utmost that new weapon, the tank, which had barely begun to reveal its possibilities during the last years of the war.

A prophet without honor in his own country, De Gaulle lived through the bitter experience of seeing the Germans, soon after they were released from the armament restrictions of the Versailles Treaty, eagerly take up and put into practice for their own use a plan of mass utilization of tanks extremely similar to what he had recommended, in vain, for the consideration of the French Army. A specialist in tank warfare, he had especially stressed two points in his project. The tanks must be of the largest practicable size and must be provided with armor sufficiently thick to resist the fire of anything short of heavy artillery. And the tank service, like aviation or the specially trained units of "fortress troops" which garrisoned the Maginot Line, must be given an independent status in the Army organization and manned not by conscripts but by long-term specialists.

* * *

De Gaulle found a convert to his ideas in Paul Reynaud, then a well-known lawyer and rising young political figure, well known for his independent, open-minded approach to public problems. In the Chamber of Deputies and out of it M. Reynaud repeated De Gaulle's arguments for more and bigger and better tanks. But the two men were voices crying in a wilderness of scepticism and popular indifference. M. Reynaud was unable to get the necessary appropriations. De Gaulle remained a Colonel, his views sneered at, his reports pigeonholed by the Generals with long service records and routine minds.

The civil war in Spain supplied new arguments to the military men who instinctively disliked the idea of change. Tanks were tried out in Spain under unfavorable conditions. Neither Germany nor Italy nor the Soviet Union experimented with their best types. The numbers were not impressive. Not infrequently tanks were knocked out or stalled and then destroyed or put out of action. This strengthened the tendency in the French General Staff to look on the tank as a vulnerable weapon and to go back to repose in the fancied security of the Maginot Line.

Blame for the failure to match Germany's effort in the building up of mechanized units seems to have been fairly evenly distributed between military leaders whose imagination failed to keep pace with the march of invention and its effect on warfare, and politicians who disliked the expense for material and for long-term recruits that would be involved in building up powerful armored divisions. So France entered the war with far too few tanks and with most of these of the light and medium types, unable to stand up against the German moving fortresses.

* * *

Even the German Blitzkrieg in Poland, in which armored units played such a conspicuous part, failed to awaken Premier Daladier, who also held the portfolio of War Minister, and Generalissimo Gamelin to the necessity for a rapid strengthening of France's equipment in tanks. They clung to the idea that "it couldn't happen here."

Reynaud replaced Daladier as Premier late in March, but only took over the Ministry of Defense in May, when the military situation was already critical. De Gaulle, who had always been his adviser in military matters, was appointed assistant Minister of Defense and promoted to the rank of General. However, it was already too late to stem the tide of the German invasion.

In the last desperate tragic days of the French Cabinet at Bordeaux De Gaulle's voice was strongly raised against surrender.

"Whatever happens," he said at this time, "the flames of French resistance must not and shall not be extinguished. The same methods that have brought about our defeat can and will some day lead to victory."

* * *

M. Reynaud and Georges Mandel, the Minister of the Interior, were in agreement with De Gaulle; but they were overruled by the majority of the Cabinet. When capitulation was finally decided on De Gaulle went to London, where he placed himself at the head of the movement of all Frenchmen who wish to continue resistance. At the time of the armistice he declared:

"The armistice delivers to the enemy our arms, our airplanes, our gold, our future. An independent government no longer exists on French soil capable of safeguarding the interests of France and the French people."

Condemned first to four years in prison and then to death by French military courts, De Gaulle appealed from the judgment of "the men of Vichy" to that of the future free French people. The force at his disposal, while still modest, has been growing. Aviators have taken off from France at great risk to join him. While General de Gaulle has not claimed or received recognition in any governmental capacity, the British Government has been giving his force all possible co-operation, together with the assurance that it will never be asked to fight against France and will remain French, so far as possible, as regards discipline, language, promotion, etc. The French in New Caledonia and in the Lake Chad district of Africa have expressed their sympathy with De Gaulle's movement and there are vaguer reports of revolts against the Vichy Government in Indo-China and in French West Africa.

At the time of the Munich Conference one of the German newspapers referred to Adolf Hitler as "the unknown soldier who never stopped fighting." History may some day assign to General de Gaulle a similar role in relation to France.

From a Portrait by Howard Coster, F. R. S. A. Courtesy of the Illustrated London News

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, VERDUN HERO AND LEADER OF FREE FRENCHMEN

# Journeys in Juveniles

By Millicent J. Taylor

*Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Goudreau

"SEE MY INDIAN STAFF?" called seven-year-old Johnny, running out to stop me as I passed his home. I admired the four-foot peeled poplar sapling, pointed at each end and gaudy with patterns in red ink. "The Indians threw them," he informed me, suiting his action to his words and quickly retrieving his treasure. "I made it myself. I've got a book in the house," he confided eagerly. "Oh, boy, it's a swell book. Tells how to make these spears, and a lot of things. You can find out anything you want to know about Indians," he almost shouted, throwing his spear at intervals. "Boy, it tells what they did and the tepees they lived in and a lot more."

Johnny, like many another child of parents who provide for his mental growth, has made a priceless discovery that if properly followed should serve him well all the rest of his life. He has learned that he can get for himself information and adventure out of a book. He now associates pleasure and unfoldment with reading. It is a tremendous step along the road that he has taken.

* * *

Only in recent years have educators realized to their dismay that the general public actually does not know how to read. No, I don't mean literacy. The percentage of illiterates has lessened. But reading with understanding and enjoyment, knowing how to do different kinds of reading for different reasons, are skills and habits that demand not only good teaching but maturity and continuous practice. In an earlier day the amount of skill in the first R demanded for the reading matter widely available was modest. Today, in an age flooded with all kinds of books, magazines, and other reading matter, mere literacy is inadequate. Formerly instruction in reading was supposedly completed in the elementary school. Later, forced by the need, it became part of the high school teacher's responsibility. Today, college professors moan that their students do not know how to read well enough to handle the depth of thought in advanced books. So, in Harvard, for example, a group of picked freshmen is receiving special training in this field.

Which recalls a story.

Two famous educators doing research in this field of reading were, I am told, making tests of the various age and skill levels of a group of pupils. It was Tommy's turn. He was reading and explaining the meaning of passages arranged according to increasing difficulty. The first stage he went right through, and the second. He was not bad on the third, and went on to the fourth. Here he stumbled a bit, but put his mind on it and managed to struggle through. The next level, however, proved too much for him. He floundered, and finally came to a full stop. "Well, sir," he said to one of the educators, "I don't know what you're after; but I've got it."

There is, as a matter of fact, probably no such thing as having completely "learned to read." If we continue to grow, we are always "learning to read." It is a process that should never really cease. Those who "never have time to read" are, it is said, more likely those who have not gone very far in reading ability. People can be taught to read at any period in their lives; and they can improve their own skill in reading if, beginning on easy things, they will deliberately make themselves read. It is not so much lack of time as absence of reading habits and skills that accounts for the vast portion of the public that seldom or never sits down for recreation or self-improvement with a book.

Children, however, can from infancy be helped at home to build good book habits; and this is a form of wealth that their parents may be proud and grateful to have a hand in providing.

* * *

It might be said, first of all, that reading is being better taught in the schools. Teachers at all levels are flocking to special courses in the teaching of reading, taking advantage of the latest research in this field. In the better schools, therefore, mother and dad have active allies.

Furthermore, never in the history of publishing were there so many ably written and beautifully illustrated books for children. In addition to new editions of children's "classics" are not a few modern books that experts consider already among the "classics." Never, too, have a greater number of experienced authors and illustrators turned their talents to the juvenile field. Never have there been so many trained children's librarians ready to help choose the right reading for each child, nor so many educators studying children's literature and able to help parents make their way through its bewildering labyrinths.

All this is more than welcome, for the need is great. Many are the counter-attractions to building up good reading habits—"comics" and cheap stuff among papers and magazines, trash and mediocre output among books, some very poor radio programs that present to the child false values, also millions of feet of exciting film.

I was an active child, but yet as I look back, some of my happiest memories are the hours I spent in the hammock or up in the crotch of one of the old apple trees or curled up in a big chair—with a book. Memories like these are the right of happy childhood anywhere. I cannot remember when I did not read or look at books, hear stories read to me, and take part in perfectly natural and fascinating book talk at the dinner table.

"Parent education" had not come into being then; but I suppose what took place around me in the most natural and spontaneous way in our home is exactly what parents today are being taught consciously to bring about.

We know, for instance, today, that no baby is too young to begin to learn to appreciate literature. As in the field of art and of singing, his earliest awakening to what is going on around him may take place at almost any unforeseen moment and is likely to be sooner than his parents realize. Therefore it is never too soon to sing or say to him the beautiful poems and truths we include among our literature. Mother Goose jingles, the sweet old lullabies and folk rhymes of various races, English nursery rhymes, the Twenty-third Psalm, and other lovely poetic passages of the Bible should, I believe, be part of the "environment" of a baby when he is still lying in his bassinet.

It is never too early, also, to begin reading to a little child out of a book he can look at as you read. I don't remember being *told* stories when I was little, but I do recall the joy of realizing that favorite stories and verses of my babyhood came out of certain books; and I therefore can't remember not treasuring some book. The child can learn to love books by associating them in this way with the stories and rhymes he loves to hear over and over, and by enjoying the pictures and looking at the text while his mother or daddy reads to him. I would not cast out story-telling as an art, when well done; but most parents do not feel sure of themselves as artists in story-telling. It is helpful if one knows the text so well one can practically tell it; but it is also important, I feel, to have the book there open, at least pretending to read, so that the child learns to be happy about books.

From this follows another step in building good book habits. As mother or daddy sits with little Mary Lou or Johnny, poring over the pictures and "reading" the story together, an appreciation for books as objects to treat considerately can be built up. "Let's hold it this way." "Are our hands all clean?" "See, here's the way we turn over the page." "Yes, Bobby, you may get it off the table and bring it to Mother."

Reading stories and looking at the pictures together, parents and children can build up a shared experience that is rich in values. Good talk about the stories and poems read together builds up common interests that are on a higher plane than the familiar and probably necessary "Eat your supper" and "What shall I wear?" It can help rule out, too, by sheer displacement, some of the unprofitable and even discordant talk that sometimes tries to undermine harmonious relationships in families. As the children grow older this book conversation, of course, grows deeper. I have been in homes where dinner talk frequently turned to worthwhile discussion of character, of points in history and social customs, of relating some book event of an earlier day to some current event of significance.

These are a few among many ways in which parents are building book habits in the home. There is also, of course, the appreciation of beauty of style, together. Some children naturally catch beauty of phrase in prose and poetry. Charles

*(Continued on page 14)*

# When You Were Six With a Penny to Spend

By Everett Smith

"Goodness, I haven't seen any of those since I was a child. Imagine it! Jawbreakers! Remember the fun we had with them? Why, I had no idea they were made today!"

But—they are. And other old-timers, too. And, with such thoughts, let us drift back lazily to those glorious days when you were six, and had a penny to spend. Perhaps it was a penny you'd earned by caring for a neighbor's baby, or for watering the garden. Or maybe it was part of the change you rather expected as pay for that errand to the corner grocery.

Yes, those jawbreakers — or all-day suckers, if you prefer—how they lasted down through their gay colors and spicy flavors. Of course, there was a pause now and then as you removed the hard round ball in order to rest tired jaws and to compare the color with the new flavor that you tasted after what seemed hours of the utmost enjoyment.

You had purchased them at the corner variety store, just across from the old schoolhouse. It was a tiny store, vivid today with memories of a friendly storekeeper who never seemed to show the slightest impatience when a young customer's choice was delayed in order to debate the merits of multicolored stick candy, peanut taffy, crispy butterscotch, rock candy, Jackson balls—or good old chewy licorice which came in sticks, whips, and shoestrings. Or perhaps there was lingering hesitation between coltsfoot rock and molasses coconut straps.

You entered the store to the tinkle of a tiny bell over the door—a sound which brought the proprietor from the room out back. And there before you, in amazing display — and disorder — were pencils, erasers, paper, pens, ink, and slate pencils, mixed with return balls, penny toys, kites, whistles—even transfer pictures which, for the most part, found their way to the backs of your hands in the style of the tattooed man at the circus.

But, on this particular day, it was not school supplies or trinkets which took your eye. No, the call had come from elsewhere; the glass-enclosed candy counter beckoned you. Furthermore, you had a whole nickel to spend! And, in those days, a nickel, especially to a 6-year-old, was the coin of the realm. In fact, it loomed so large that usually it was split five ways—and sometimes six if the storekeeper was the generous sort who felt that six cents' worth for a nickel was an inducement.

And what a variety that nickel paid for! Perhaps it was a tiny chocolate bar. (Remember those 16-to-1 bars so popular during the Bryan Silver campaign?) Or it may have been an all-day sucker, 5 lemon drops, a sticky chunk of molasses sponge candy, two of those luscious marshmallow bananas, slightly hard from age, 4 pickaninnies—and, of course, a penny's worth of red hots! These came in a little wooden barrel, and little girls used them—on the sly, of course—as mock rouge or lipstick. The entire lot was put into a green-and-red striped bag. And it provided both food and entertainment for an hour or more.

What a difference with a nickel today! Variety calls for dimes and quarters. And, for the most part, a nickel buys only one type of candy bar, although one enterprising manufacturer, aware of the public's desire for variety, recently brought out nickel chocolate-covered bars and rolls of chocolate drops in four different flavors. And there are even the "Double Centers"—a penny bar with double attraction for the money, one half being filled with honey nougat and the other with soft caramel.

But, back to that time when your nickel meant real variety—hard, soft, chewy, sticky, or brittle. In those days, candy buying brought a host of new-found friends. They'd even leave a corner-lot baseball game in the middle of an inning with the bases loaded, if someone were buying candy. And talk about your free advice! "Why don't you get some of those jelly beans—you get a whole lot for a cent!" or "You know me, get some of those Boston baked beans!" Can't you just visualize the expectancy with which such suggestions were proffered?

Of course, frequently your advice came from a careful mother. She cautioned you, and wisely, too, against relying too much on quantity rather than quality. For those were the days before legislation had been enacted to prohibit the sale of concoctions loaded with corn starch, talc, alum, beeswax, and coal-tar dyes.

A penny to spend—the thrill of it all! Clutched so tightly in a moist palm that it left a faint coppery odor which lingered long after the peppermint kisses or little pink musks were gone and forgotten, pungent though their flavors were. And those red and white peppermint balls—so hot that you sucked them with the mouth open for the delightful coolness of the air on your tongue. Lollypops, too. But, instead of the wooden stick so common today, there was a utilitarian slate pencil, or a stick of pure licorice root which might be chewed contentedly after the lollypop itself was gone. (Today, incidentally, the sticks may not be useful or edible, but they do constitute a business which runs into five million dollars annually!)

A penny's worth of candy usually lasted well through recess—perhaps until afterward, as mandatory trips to the wastebasket so often revealed. For the most part, penny candy was of a lasting variety then, even though the flavor of those generous slabs of paraffin gum vanished after a moment's chewing had drawn forth the sugar and essence, leaving it all as tasteless as a wax candle. Paraffin played an important part in the penny-candy trade. There were those little tin dishes with crinkled edges, filled with what you called "ice cream," and supplied with a tiny tin spoon for scooping it out.

Then, too, slightly more substantial, there were the chewy Baghdads, with their added inducement to buy in the form of an enticing series of colored pictures—birds, animals, butterflies, and whatnot—to be swapped during recess or after school. And those egg biscuits—dry, powdery affairs that seemed to have much the consistency of absorbent cotton or chalk. And Tootsie Rolls (they still make them) which stuck so hard that you fairly had to pry your jaws apart. And, of course, those little white balls of

*(Continued on page 15)*

Staff Color Photo

**CANDY THAT GRANDPA AND GRANDMA BOUGHT AS CHILDREN**

**A Bag Full of Old-Fashioned Striped Stick Sweets Cascades (Top) Out of an Appropriate Striped Paper Bag. Those Hard Candy Marbles Could Withstand Many Minutes of Caresses by Small Tongues. The Array of Sweets Above Would Have Given Pause to Any Youngster of the Long Ago, Tantalized by the Necessity of Making a Choice**

# The Army Schools Its Hurdle Hoppers

By John Eden

IT MEANS MUCH to farmers and ranch owners, out in Washington State and Oregon, and down through Texas and Oklahoma, that the order has been given to buy 19,000 more horses, to be added to the 17,000 already in use among the various posts where there are cavalry regiments. The average price the Remount Service experts are authorized to pay per horse is $167.

In regions where the farmer can range his horses, this price means a tidy profit. In states where feed, suited to the type of horse the Remount Service requires, must be bought, the profit is not as large. And, take it from men who are in the cavalry, experts on equitation, there are plenty of human interest stories to the square inch in cavalry annals.

We set off to find out something about equitation training after having encountered a film called "Hurdle Hoppers," made by the Pathé people. A crew was sent out to get the shots at Fort Riley in Kansas, the home of the Cavalry School. Sit in the sun for an hour around the Fort Riley stables and you'll hear tales of a wonderful horse named Ugly; of Dakota, and Ambrose, of Masquerader and Olympia. Go down to the office of Col. Kent C. Lambert of the 61st Cavalry in New York and you'll hear of a horse named Deceiver, who won firsts in the Madison Square Garden equitation shows until he was well over 20; of Fitzgibbon, famous at Fort Robinson; of Gordon Russell, who had been a famous race horse. You'll hear of H. T. Platt, who was one of the most versatile horses Colonel Kent ever had, for cavalry equitation work, in the hunt field, or just to ride. You'll hear of a little bay horse, rather below the standard size, who was nothing to look at but who could jump.

* * *

"Hurdle Hoppers" reminds you that Fort Riley is the U. S. Army's No. 1 school of equitation, where you find the men capable of riding anything shod with iron. Soldiering is their job but horsemanship is their specialty and here, at the Fort, they learn the finer points of topping timber on horseback. It is axiomatic that the man in the saddle is no better than the horse under him, so horses are trained as well as men.

The goal of the learning is mastery of cross-country field maneuvers. Animals normally trained to the mechanical walk-trot-gallop business of the parade ground would have a tendency, without special training, to balk or shy at strange obstacles. So before they are introduced to the hurdles, which are their advanced work, they are exercised over such natural barriers as tree stumps, old logs, piles of brush. Jumps, at this stage of training, are neither high nor difficult, but they school a horse, going at full gallop, to adjust automatically, in order to clear them in stride. After analytical sessions, the promising, the versatile, horses are cut out of the whole, for advanced schooling.

The first step borrows from the Italian technique, which is to begin training by governing the horse with an overlength halter, called a lunge rein. This is handled in a way to awaken the horse's initiative and fix his interest. Rudolf Linden, pupil of the French expert, James Fillis, told us that once a horse has learned something, it will never forget. It is necessary to teach a horse by patience and kindness, because anything done to it with impatience will never be forgotten, and it makes a horse just that much harder to handle.

In equitation training the restraint exerted by having a rider is not imposed on a horse until he has gone through his kindergarten lessons in timing. When his behavior has become steady and methodical, if a standard hurdle is placed in his way he will—if the lunge rein has been used properly in teaching him there is nothing to suspect or fear—go over the hurdle. High school training includes those extensions of timing and distance-judging which show up in the complicated movements of what is technically known as "dressage," the so-called high school gaits. For example, difficult feats of changing lead at every step without checking speed or breaking the beat.

The ideal jumper will approach a hurdle at a controlled gallop. The approach is made in three accelerating strides, taking off for the actual jump six feet in front of the barrier, landing twelve feet beyond it. The breadth of distance achieved in the jump is necessary to negotiate any hidden obstacle, a ditch, a stump, something mechanized and overturned in the path.

In advanced equitation unison between horse and rider is of the essence; the game of up-and-over is also the game of give-and-take. There are actually two separate exhibitions of clearing the bar—man and mount. The experienced rider proves his horsemanship by sitting the leap without interference and demonstrating complete control between hurdles. A good horse is not "lifted" over a barrier by a good rider. The actual business of the jump is turned over to the horse completely, the rider distributing his weight forward, slackening rein, then hanging on with the grip of his knees to give the horse no distraction. Once on the flat again—in that very instant, the skilled rider takes over again.

* * *

Cavalry horses are trained by (a) gentleness and (b) firmness. Each student of the equitation school has to train his own mount, and even the worst ones will usually take a leg-up within three days. The eligible cavalry horse is a four-year-old. Usually he will have been broken before arriving at the school. It takes about a year of training before the horse is ready for regular duty. A soldier's horse isn't required to be quite as finished a product as a cavalry student's horse. The basis of equitation training for the U. S. Army derives from the method long taught at the cavalry school in Saumur, France, and the system of jumping has been evolved from ideas gleaned by United States officers sent to European schools.

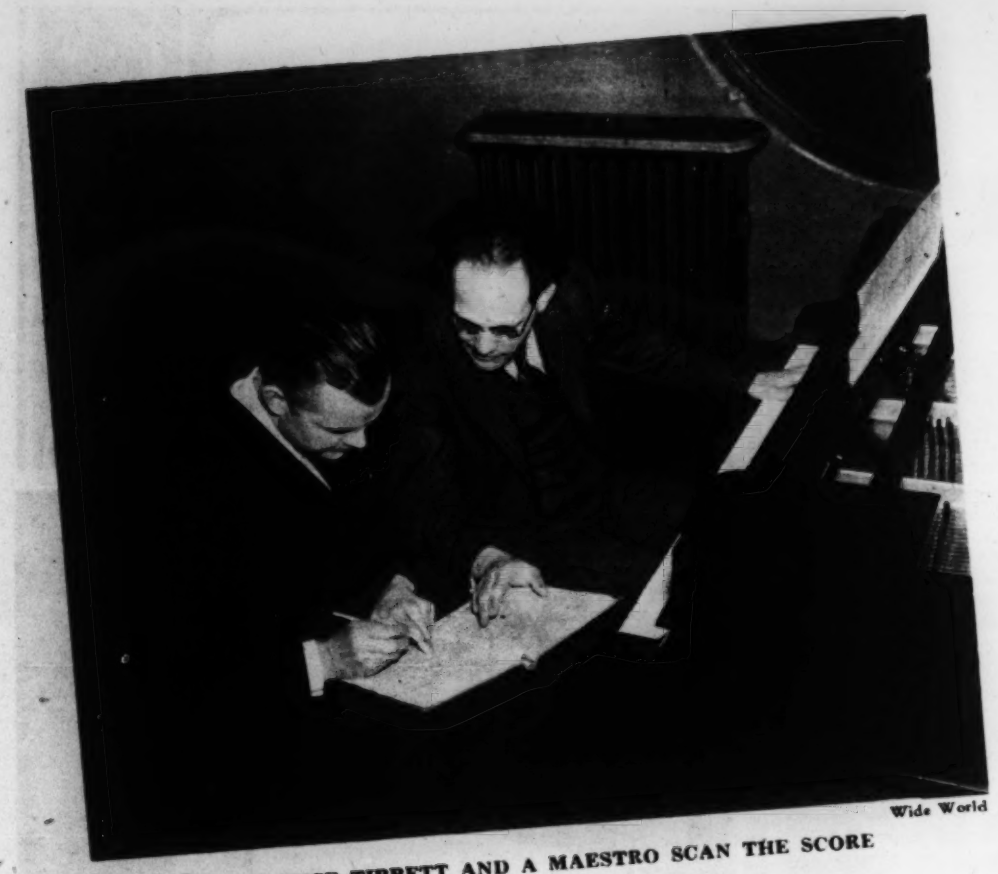
## THE CAVALRY TOPS THE TIMBERS

Pathe News

We were talking about famous horses. We asked if they ever got any comedians among their shipments. Yes, Colonel Lambert said. There was, for instance, Muskogee. Muskogee had character, temperament. He was, in time, the greatest jumper of all at Fort Riley. But he made a terrific fuss about it. He would emit colossal grunts as he prepared to jump. It finally became apparent that he employed this device to attract attention. "I'll do it, but it's a terrible thing you're asking of me, this day," was what he implied.

Dakota had a different way of attracting attention. He could never resist playing between the jumps—in a circus clown this impulse would take the form of turning handsprings. Dakota would dance around, switch his tail, bat his eyes, waggle his head and generally act the silly-billy. But could he jump! He could. No matter how violently he played between the hurdles, he seldom nicked timber, going over.

The purchase of the 19,000 horses for cavalry use in the defense preparation is an extension of the Service attitude concerning the usefulness and efficiency of cavalry. According to a recent estimate in the Army and Navy Journal, "admitting the validity of mechanization, there must be no de-emphasis of horse cavalry, for the United States, nor the Western Hemisphere, which we are now committed to defend, is not all flat country, like Poland and northern France. There is much mountainous terrain, sandy and swampy country, where horse cavalry could operate with great advantage and where motorized elements would be at a corresponding disadvantage." Moreover, the United States possesses great horse resources, 11,000,000; and failure to be prepared to exploit this superiority is considered to be uneconomical. Also cavalry is versatile. Portee cavalry, made possible by the use of regular commercial trucks, possesses the same strategic mobility as motorized infantry, yet retains the tactical mobility afforded by the horse in the theater of operations.



Wide World

LAWRENCE TIBBETT AND A MAESTRO SCAN THE SCORE

ELISABETH RETHBERG MAKES UP

# Now It Belongs

## *The New Metropolitan Op*

By Clarke R

On Dec. 2 the Metropolitan Opera of New York City opens its fifty-sixth season in the stolid old baroque structure which has housed it these many years. But for the first time since its inception the building, the stage, the diamond horseshoe and every last piece of scenery, as well as the organization that gives its performances, belongs to the Metropolitan Opera Association itself. No longer do a small social group have the say as landlords. During the last season the United States of America, from Montauk to Monterey, Miami to Medicine Hat, contributed $1,000,000, so that the stewards of the opera might take over every last vestige of the property also.

Great changes are taking place. The roll of players in the orchestra has been revised and new talent added. Lighting effects have been modernized. New voices have been added to chorus. A new corps of comprimarios, those who sing the important character rôles, has gradually made its appearance and the ballet modernized.

Ticket buyers will see an entirely different picture when the new order is unveiled on the opening night this December and those who tune in will have described for them a less austere and more comfortable and welcome-appearing Metropolitan. The Grand Tier will have disappeared and in its place will be commodious orchestra chairs. The democratic Opera Guild will have its own quarters, where its members may watch across the way from the Opera Club. New faces from a new generation will appear in boxes around the parterre.

* * *

Once the center of the old amusement area of Gotham, the Metropolitan Opera House is almost the only landmark left in the section. The Casino has been torn down. The Knickerbocker Theater has been replaced with a skyscraper. Lorber's, where Rosa Ponselle first sang; Brown's Chop House, where Caruso used to dine, and the Knickerbocker Hotel, where he used to live—all are gone. The receding line of old top gallants who mainly comprised the Metropolitan's subscription have faded one by one and the new patron who may want his opera somewhat less embellished, but well done, nevertheless, has taken over.

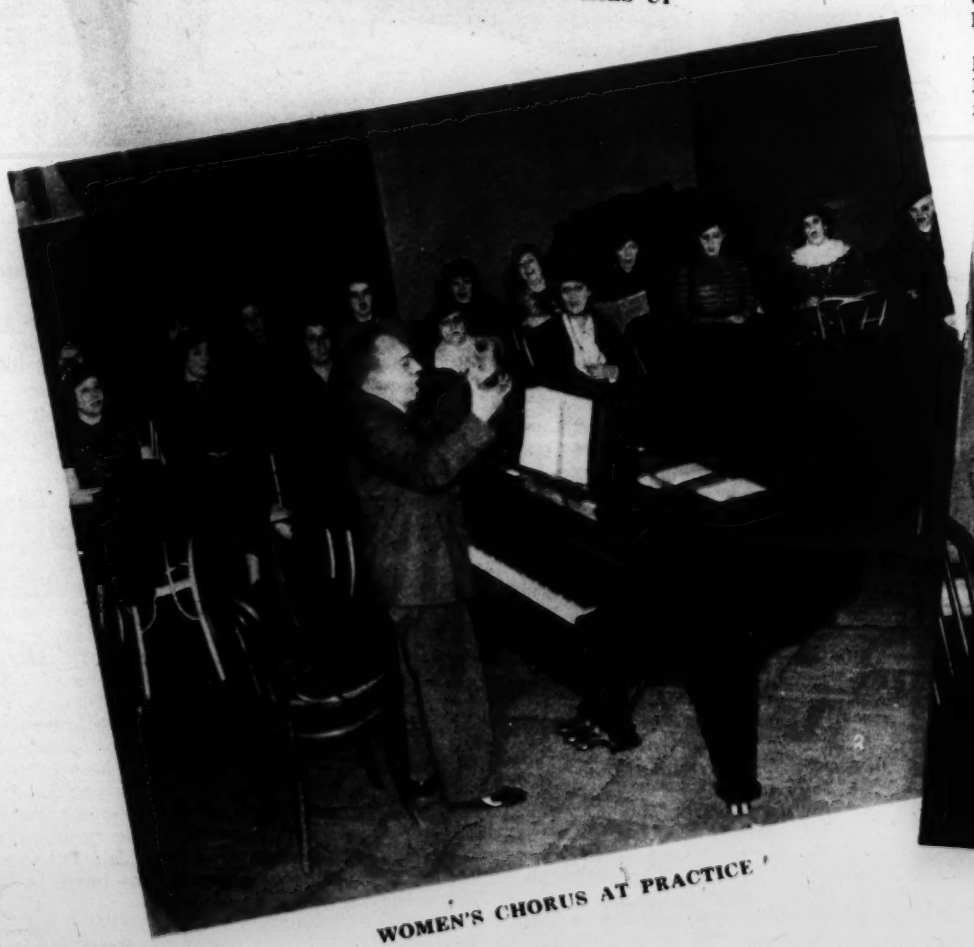
The Metropolitan is definitely in the hands of citizens of this nation today. Down through its neatly powdered history it has always been subject to an alien influence and most of its artists were earmarked with the success of a European début, but now, from pit to dome, its department heads and those who serve under them are Americans, some of recent origin in their application for citizenship, but Americans, nevertheless.

Due to the whole reorientation, preparations for the new season got under way much earlier this autumn. Early September saw things humming. Neither Edward Johnson, the managing director, his talent scouts, "Eddie" Ziegler and Earle Lewis, the two assistant general managers, made their summer trek to Europe in quest of new singers during the off season. It is widely felt that today the Metropolitan is the finest opera house in the world, giving a brand of opera not duplicated elsewhere, and that this land is producing about as fine a crop of singers as may be found.

* * *

The vanguard of those who shape the destinies of this temple of song began filtering into town the latter part of August. With a season of 16 weeks in Gotham and four more on the road it is not an easy task to prepare operas such as "Tannhäuser," "Tristan," "Gioconda," "Manon," "Faust," "Falstaff," "Tosca," "Bohème," "Aïda," "Lakmé," and a score more. When one entered the artists' door, as summer faded, one found the switchboards already manned and errand boys buzzing hither and yon. Artists such as Ezio Pinza, the bass, in a sports outfit, or tanned Riccardo Bonelli (christened Richard Bonnell, born and raised at Port Byron, New York), might barge out of Edward Johnson's offices with his cheery good-by echoing down the corridor.

Hugh Brown, superintendent of the house, had his cleaners and painters at work. Frank St. Leger, who rounds out the casting after the big names have been placed, leaned over his sheets. Edward Ziegler wondered just how he would go about getting his new baritone out of Hungary and on the Clipper so that he might sing on the opening night. Grace Moore and Gladys Swarthout, who had been mixing work with play all summer, drove up in their cars and were greeted by everyone, from Flossie, who handed them their mail, to Earle Lewis, who remarked that subscriptions this season bid fair to pass any previous year. In the artists' foyer, Desire Defrere, Leopold Sachse, and Herbert Graf, the three stage



WOMEN'S CHORUS AT PRACTICE

THE BIG THREE

# ngs to the People

## *tan Opera Prepares for 1940*

**Clarke Robinson**

directors, lounged on benches, planning additions to the repertoire.

Frank Wenker, the press agent, greeted all comers in the cubby hole he calls the "press" office. Here things are steeped in tradition. Over the years this little spot has served as rendezvous for the great, including Caruso, Amato, Farrar, Scotti, and Toscanini. Mr. Wenker's forte is his conversation knowledge of French, Italian, German, Spanish, and English.

Radio engineers arrive to survey the revamped auditorium and discover where best to suspend their microphones for the new season. With October the conductors come. Some from the California coast, others from Latin America, or from the Middle-Western cities where they have conducted the summer operas—and a few from Europe. In another few days the personnel of the orchestra began drifting in to cluster in small groups, and at last to get under way. The chorus masters now began warming up various sections of the huge ensemble that must sing in Italian, German, French, and English. The rehearsal halls scattered all over the opera house breathe forth excerpts from Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, and Strauss. The far-stretching rows of seats in the main auditorium looked ghostly in their coverings, but the ticket windows just outside in the Broadway foyer served a continuous stream of opera patrons who were arranging for their subscriptions.

* * *

Phil Crispano, head property man, began to superintend the replenishing of his "props" and, visiting the huge carpenter shop, to give orders for new things needed for coming productions. In the costume department, sewing machines began to spin. Nicholas Lanzillotti, the designer, selects costumes for proposed new operas, while Wigmaker Senz sketches coiffures. Two floors higher, on the north and south roof stages, the ballet and the ballet school start rehearsals. Children as young as 6 are accepted in this school and graduate into the Metropolitan ballet after some 10 years.

Electricians in dungarees go about setting up the lighting arrangements. Directly under the prompter's box near the front of the stage is the largest reactor board in the land. Any shade or combination of red, white, green, or blue may be mixed. Spotlights, borderlights, flylights and houselights are all controlled from here by the chief electrician, Adolph Werber, long in service, and his many assistants. From the four warehouses, huge trucks haul in the scenery, which is retouched on the swinging atelier of the paint bridge high above the stage under the supervision of the master painter, Joseph Novak. Romanoff, the ballet master, is found offstage, mentally measuring dancing space.

October is well on its way now and corridors resound with greetings from singers to each other in different tongues. Newly decorated dressing rooms begin to show signs of habitation and take on added warmth. Kirsten Flagstad arrives. Elisabeth Rethberg and Charles Kullmann. Lily Pons, with her husband, André Kostelanetz, in tow, salutes any and all with her gay laughter. Helen Jepson scurries across the stage and Rose Bampton seeks out her husband, Maestro Pelletier, who is schooling a newly acquired youngsters' chorus for "Carmen."

* * *

Lauritz Melchior and his wife stop by the press department while the Danish (now an American) tenor tells of his visit to the Canadian Northwest. Frederick Jagel, returning from operatic stops in the Argentine and Brazil, drops into a chair and listens. Out in the house the set has been struck and a dim light alone shows in the center of the stage. From the distance echoes the Easter hymn from "Cavalleria." A charwoman leans resting on her broom and a soprano far away runs an arpeggio.

In the smaller rehearsal rooms, Frank Paolo and his corps of helpers allocate space so that top-line tenors, baritones, and sopranos may go through the stage business of the operas which have been announced for the opening week. Assistant conductors run over the scores. The choregrapher now brings his ballet onto the main stage.

At last all these detached segments throughout the Metropolitan begin to fuse and swing upon one pivot. Those who direct its destiny gather in a box. New scenery appears upon the huge stage. The first dress rehearsal is on. The orchestra players drift into the pit. The senior conductor, in shirt sleeves and rumpled hair, mounts the podium and strikes his stick upon the desk. Chorus and orchestra respond. Soprano, baritone, mezzo-soprano, bass, sing their solos. The ballet dances. Photographs are taken for the press. Soon all will be ready for the first performance.

SINGING ARTISTS AT REHEARSAL

THE MET ON HOFFMAN'S JUBILEE

# Among the New Books

## Dr. Gilmore Presents a New Biography of the Nazarene

**Who Was This Nazarene? by Albert Field Gilmore. New York: Prentice Hall, Inc. $3.75.**

MANY HAVE TRIED to embellish the records of the Scriptures about the career of Jesus the Christ. Some have thrown useful light on the customs of the times. Some have spun tenuous theories; some have supplied their own imaginings; some have gone into raptures; some have tried to go behind the record and to deny even that there ever was such a man as Christendom now reverently calls Master.

Dr. Gilmore inquires first into the evidences which secular history affords to the effect that a man named Jesus really lived in Judea during the Roman Empire, and finds in Pliny, Tacitus, and Josephus references sufficient to establish the point. Then he gives an account of the authorship of the four Gospels found in the Bible, which are clearly the most comprehensive and authentic testimony extant.

From that point the author follows with great fidelity the scriptural record. His purpose plainly is not to add to history long since made but to present that history accurately, appreciatively, and in the light of the distinction which recent Bible research has recognized between the human being, Jesus, and the Christ or divine idea, which Jesus expressed. Among the more than 3,000 books that have been written about the Master, this is apparently the first complete biography prepared from exactly its background of practical religion. The previous writings of Dr. Gilmore on the Bible and religious history are, of course, familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

* * *

The distinctive point of view is introduced in the foreword by a rejection of the Nicene thesis that, "Jesus is God, very God of very God," with its corollary that his works were therefore supernatural. "This book is written," says the author, "out of a deep conviction that Jesus was not God, but that as the Son of God he became the great Teacher and demonstrator of divine Power, because he was able to overcome material law through his understanding of spiritual Law, the Law which governs God's Kingdom."

In the course of the narrative one gathers an interesting picture of the surroundings in which Jesus lived, the governmental conditions of the period, and the ecclesiastical and social forces which were roused to fury by his teaching. This description is enriched by the author's personal acquaintance with the Holy Land.

Appropriately interpolated are explanatory passages such as this on prayer:

"God is not changed in His holy purpose by human supplication. Rather is the thought of the one praying righteously lifted into the realization that infinite Love has already supplied every real need; has fulfilled every righteous desire. His creation is perfect and complete. There is no deficiency, no lack, in His universe of perfect being. Prayer thus becomes the affirmation of facts that already exist in the realm of reality. The element of petition, the asking God to do for His children, lifts the consciousness of the one praying toward the divine Source of all good. This renders thought more receptive to the blessings God has already bestowed upon His beloved."

Or this comment on the advice of Jesus to the wealthy young man to sell what he had and give to the poor:

"Not wealth, not money, but the mental attitude regarding it constitutes the danger. When the right attitude toward riches is gained, they become a blessing both to the possessor and to those upon whom they may be bestowed. Wrongly held, riches shut tight the gate to the Kingdom. . . . Jesus by no means exalted poverty, but he assuredly taught that dependence upon God . . . inevitably makes for harmonious and happy living."

Presumably some of the interpretations as to the healing method of Jesus in dealing with disease and death—refuting and destroying their claims on the ground of the oneness of spiritual man with the Father—will yet come to some orthodox readers as revolutionary. So, according to Dr. Gilmore, were the words revolutionary when Jesus said, "God is Spirit, and his worshipers must worship him in spirit and in reality." One may contemplate how such a presentation would have been received a century ago.

* * *

In the reference just quoted, Moffat's translation is used; elsewhere the King James version is almost uniformly and very closely followed. Such interpretation as is offered deals with fundamentals; the writer refrains from digressing into mystical speculation about details.

The summing up is given in these words:

"Christ Jesus has made known to mortals the nature, character, and immanence of God. He has revealed the Christ as the ever-present Comforter, ready at hand and potent to the lifting of all burdens from needy humanity. He has mapped the Way of Life, has made plain the means of salvation, has revealed the real man in God's likeness."

Dr. Gilmore by his diligence has helped make better known the nature and character of the Nazarene.

TULLY NETTLETON

## Lesson for America

**Chronology of Failure, by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.**

IN THIS DAY-BY-DAY record of the French débâcle, from the German invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands until the signing of the armistice, Hamilton Fish Armstrong has provided a sober and useful companion piece to such eyewitness narratives of the French defeat as those of André Maurois and René de Chambrun. No one in France, not even the highest civilian and military authorities, could keep in touch with the rush of events during those catastrophic days, especially after the Government had quit Paris.

As Mr. Armstrong recognizes, there are still some obscure features about the French collapse. The thinness of the reserves behind the French front line is a subject to occupy students of military history, and many details of the last discussions in Bordeaux before the formation of the Pétain Cabinet and the decision to surrender are not accurately known. But the author has been successful in putting together the main ascertainable facts of the French defeat in compact, readable form. The information in the book would have been invaluable to the harassed foreign correspondents who were trying to cover the story of the last days of the Third Republic under the handicap of lack of almost everything from regular news contacts with the disorganized Government to a roof to shelter them in overcrowded Bordeaux.

The chronology proper is followed by two short chapters of interpretation. Mr. Armstrong tries to show why France fell and what are the lessons for America of the French disaster. The explanation of the causes of the fall of France is sound and well balanced; he does not make the easy mistake of throwing all the blame on any individual, group, or class. Frenchmen of all classes and political viewpoints, with a few individual exceptions, were not prepared to assume the heavy sacrifices that would have been necessary to match the German military effort.

Perhaps for lack of space the author has omitted mention of several factors which, I think, played an important part in the French defeat. One of these was the stationary birth rate, which placed France at an ever-increasing disadvantage as regards both military reserves and labor power. Another was the unfavorable diplomatic position, by comparison with that of 1914, in which France declared war. In 1914 Russia was an ally and Italy was a benevolent neutral.

The author recalls an accurate prediction which he made in 1934 as to the courses which were open to France. It could firmly oppose the first German steps toward forcible revision of the European status quo. It could acquiesce in German domination of Eastern Europe. Finally, after following the second policy for a time, it could revert to the first one. It was this last course, a course of wavering and irresolution that was fraught with tragedy, that France actually chose. Mr. Armstrong ends with the following expression of hope for America:

"Let us, unlike France, have the power of imagination to discern the possible destinies that await us. Let us, unlike France, have the power of will to embrace the destiny that we choose, bravely, confidently and in time."

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

## The Penguin Hansard

**The Penguin Hansard, London: Penguin Books, 6d.**

PENGUIN BOOKS have rendered another service to cultural progress by publishing at a cheap price the first of a series intended to give verbatim reports of key parliamentary speeches over definite periods. Vol. I of the Penguin Hansard covers the vital period from August, 1939, to May, 1940—from immediately before the outbreak of the present war to Winston Churchill's assuming the Premiership on May 13 last.

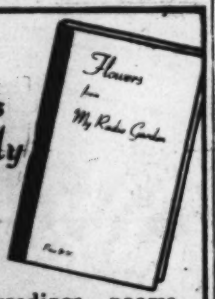
The story of Hansard is the story of the elimination of secrecy from parliamentary discussions. It is often forgotten nowadays that though the records have existed for centuries, until less than 200 years ago it was still punishable as a breach of the privilege of the House to publish them. The increased interest in Parliament during the middle of the eighteenth century created the demand for accounts of parliamentary debates. This interest had to be satisfied with the reports of fictitious clubs. Thus, there was the celebrated "Report of the Senate of Lilliputia," edited for some years by Samuel Johnson, which appeared in The Gentlemen's Magazine. Since no reporters were allowed in the House, it meant a great deal of memorizing, and the reports were much influenced by the political party to which the writer belonged. Like Johnson, the reporter might be determined that "the Whig dogs did not have the best of it."

Direct suppression of such reports ceased after 1771, with the famous legal battle in which John Wilkes was involved. But real advance toward impartial reporting came only during the Napoleonic Wars with the printing of parliamentary debates as a supplement to William Cobbett's Political Register. Newspapers had then begun to employ relays of reporters; and by a combination of the reports of the different political party adherents, Cobbett's accounts were fairly accurate and impartial.

It was at this time that the name Hansard first came into prominence. Cobbett, being in financial difficulties, sold the interest in his "Debates" to his printer, T. C. Hansard. From 1811 onward, the report continued as "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates." But this publication was not officially recognized by the House of Commons. In 1854, a press gallery was allowed and "note-taking" was recognized. In 1888, a Select Committee recommended an authorized report, and three years later there appeared the "Parliamentary Debates, Authorized Edition," without Hansard's name on the title page.

In 1907, another Select Committee decided the time had come when there should be not mere summaries of the parliamentary debates but a verbatim account of all proceedings, compiled by a staff of official reporters in the service of the House, and officially printed. This new system was started in 1909; and except for a few secret sessions during wartime, complete publicity has been given in Britain to parliamentary discussion.

This policy of publicity has certainly justified itself during the past 30 years, and the new Penguin Hansards, though they will only appear periodically, should help toward a more informed interest in national affairs. E. W.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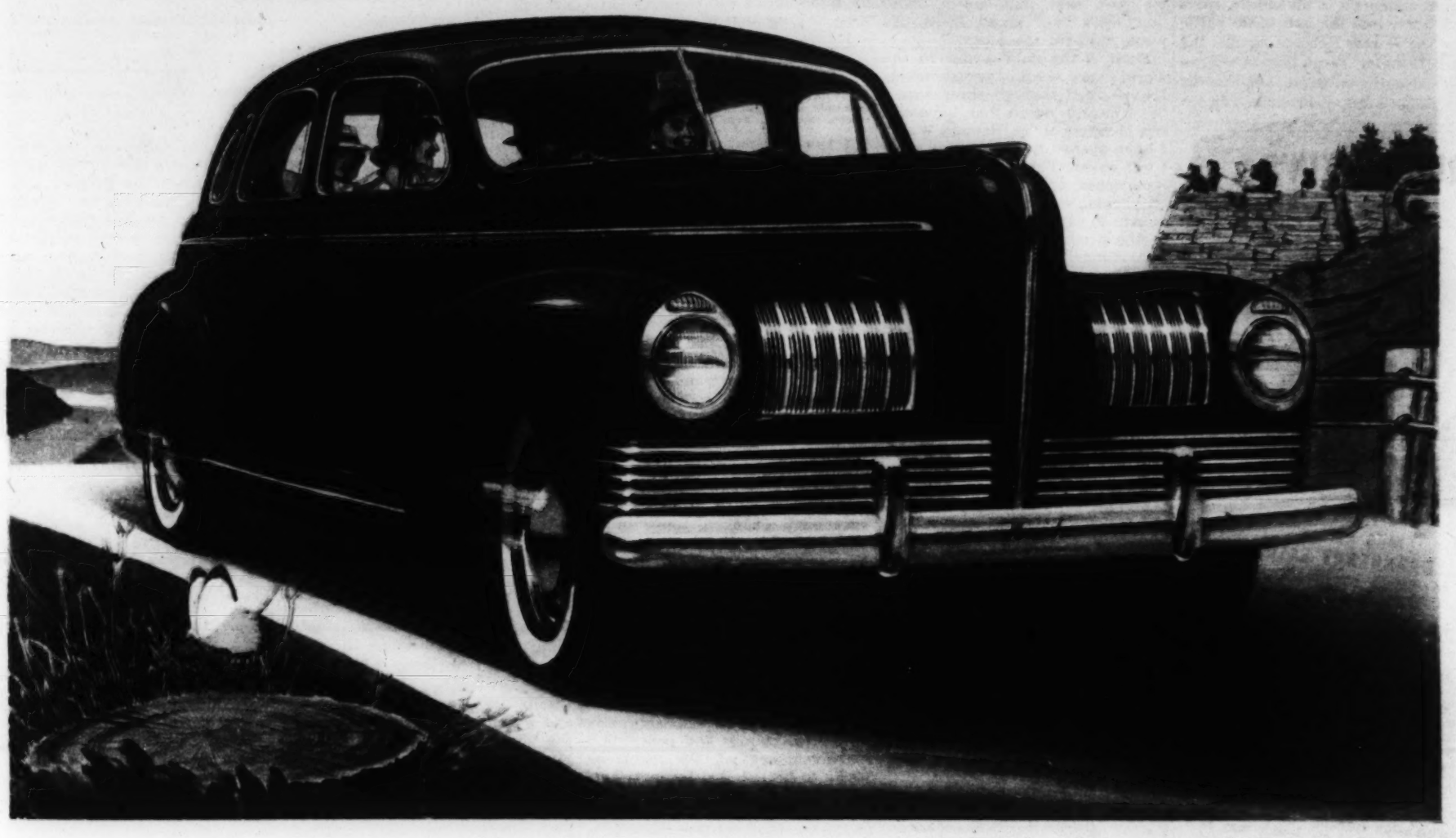

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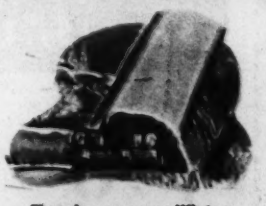

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# Considering the State of Historical Fiction—A London Letter

**The Wake of the Conquered, by Maurice Bethell Jones. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.**

**Under Four Tudors: Being the True Story of Matthew Parker and Margaret, by Edith Weir Perry. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d.**

LONDON

I WAS TALKING the other day to the editor of a series of essays on various aspects of literature. We discussed the art of building up a story so that the effect of any particular episode was increased by what had gone before. I mentioned the scene in Scott's "Ivanhoe" in which the hero, reeling from weariness in his saddle, spurs his horse into the lists to do battle for the Jewess Rebecca against the evil Templar. I said that this scene was exciting in itself, but that its impressiveness was enormously reinforced by everything that had happened previously.

As a matter of fact, this was not a very good example of what we were talking about. For Scott's merit consists in his command of character, in the brave healthiness of his general outlook, in his power to absorb the atmosphere of a past age. He was not good at the architecture of a story, at developing a narrative so that the effect of it is cumulative. I was not surprised, therefore, that my friend disagreed. But he did not bring any of these rather obvious objections. He just said impatiently, "Oh, don't let's talk about Scott. He wrote stuff for schoolboys."

Scott is the only writer in the world every word of whose novels I have read through three times, but I have to admit that, beyond a few chapters of "St. Ronan's Well," I have opened nothing of his since I left school. Yet, despite the common scorn of him, his influence still remains vast. Without him, it is safe to say, 20 per cent at least of the productions of the current publishing season would never have been written. It was he who lit the fires of the nineteenth century's interest in history. It was "Quentin Durward" that turned Ranke into a historian. It is the enormous achievement of the Waverley Novels that stimulates the production of histories that are half fiction, and fiction that is three quarters history.

* * *

I read not long ago a book called "She Made World Chaos." It tells the life story of the Empress Frederick of Germany, the daughter of Queen Victoria and mother of the former Kaiser. Now Scott is full of incidental inaccuracies. He makes the knights in "Ivanhoe," for example, wear plumes in their helmets, thus being some centuries in advance of their time. But the inaccuracies in "She Made World Chaos" are of a different kind. They consist in the author's habit of telling things that he could not possibly know. He is constantly mentioning such matters as that the Prince Consort spoke with his eyes full of tears, when making some perfectly trivial remark, and he gives what seem to be the actual words of conversations that have never been recorded. All this happens in a work that is presented as sober historical biography.

"She Made World Chaos" is an example—not a bad example—of a type of book that is very common nowadays. The boundaries between fiction and history, sharply defined in the age of Scott and for long afterwards, are becoming confused, and they are being confused further by writers who call themselves novelists as well as by those who pass as historians.

Maurice Bethell Jones' "Wake of the Conquered" adds its modest quota to this confusion. It purports to be a novel, yet so far as I have been able to observe, its historical atmosphere and its details of facts—and I have carefully checked both these aspects by comparison with Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest"—are more accurate than one is led, by experience, to expect in the great majority of current popular historical biographies.

This, of course, is an admirable and satisfying thing. What is not so admirable is that "The Wake of the Conquered," which tells the story of the unavailing fight at Hastings of Harold the Saxon against the Norman William, is singularly deficient in anything that resembles a normal fictitional story. It appears to consist of a series of historical and social situations sectionally dramatized without much concern for their contribution to an aesthetic effect. It should also be noted that it transposes into the realm of the historical novel a "freedom" of writing usually associated with novels that class themselves as "modern."

It would seem, on the whole, just to observe that a great deal of the "historical" writing of today, whether in the form of biography or of fiction, suffers from defects of imagination. In the former the imagination is there right enough, but is of poor quality; in the latter, it appears often to be absent altogether. But in both categories, of course, there are distinguished exceptions.

* * *

Happily, Mrs. Perry's "Under Four Tudors" is free from that confusion between history and fiction which I have been lamenting. It starts off as history, it continues as history, and it finishes as history. Matthew Parker, Queen Elizabeth's Archbishop of Canterbury, is comparatively little known. He gave his name to a street in London near Westminster Abbey; he is suspected of being the original of the phrase "Nosey Parker," and he was the chief architect of that typical and important British compromise, the Church of England. He is therefore well worth Mrs. Perry's earnest and loving study. She undertook it at the suggestion of a bachelor Archbishop, and under her hands it has turned into a clergyman's love story. She tells this gracefully enough, with an attractive simplicity of style that does not seek forced effects, with the result that the volume is a charming addition to any library of books about the days of Queen Elizabeth.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

# Problem of Swift Restated

**Jonathan Swift, Giant in Chains, by Frank Stier Goodwin. New York: Liveright. $3.**

THE PARADOXES of Jonathan Swift's character, long a target for critics' adjectives, have been more often described than explained. This custom is not changed in Frank Stier Goodwin's biography, "Jonathan Swift, Giant in Chains"—avowedly an endeavor to tell the story of Swift's life, with emphasis on its drama, romance, and achievement.

Swift is called, and truly so, a giant in chains, a Gulliver bound by many shackles, some of his own forging, others the shackles of circumstance, but the exact line of the connection between his character and his circumstances is not always made fully clear. It is easy enough to see the effect that too frequent reminders of his dependence on a grudging uncle might have on a proud, senstitive boy. Easy to see, too, what twists might come from the slights of more affluent schoolmates. Out of his consciousness of being an object of charity, out of the snubs administered by his fellows at Kilkenny School and Trinity College, Dublin, grew Swift's furious determination to make the world bow down to him, grew also his canny pursuit of pounds and pence, and his avoidance of the expenses likely to be entailed by marriage.

Sometimes independence seemed to be his guiding characteristic. Certainly that quality made him force Robert Harley, Secretary of State, to the most complete apologies for having tried to pay him for his aid to the Party; but at the very same moment he was assiduously and openly courting every dignitary who could help him toward clerical advancement.

Two aspects of this complex person come clearer under Mr. Goodwin's hand. First, his living presence—his tall, strong, commanding figure, the handsome countenance, the somber but elegant attire, the personality that made him welcome at fashionable tables, brought ladies of quality to be presented to him in his own little drawing-room as if he were royalty, and won him the love of two unusual women; and second, his political services. The literary man becomes submerged in the servant of state and church. His assistance was by means of his pen and the fruit of his pen has given him enduring fame; but this biography is concerned less with the author of "Gulliver's Travels," and "A Tale of a Tub," than with the editor of the Tory Examiner, ex-officio member of the Privy Council, the man who did more than any other to make the Peace of Utrecht a reality, and effectively aided the cause of Irish industries against English oppression.

Vivid was the contrast in Irish feeling toward him in 1714, when the populace of Dublin stoned him, and in 1726, when the City Corporation escorted him on a triumphal entry into that same Dublin. He was unhappy in Ireland and yearned for the activity and the adulation of London, but he loved his garden at Laracor, persuaded Stella to live in Ireland, where he went through the legal form of a marriage with her, never acknowledged and never fulfilled; and there in his darkened age he became almost a mythical character, a great patriot in the eyes of the people.

# Reporter Taught His Job

**News Gathering and News Writing, by Robert M. Neal. New York: Prentice-Hall. $2.75.**

THE JOURNALISTIC WOODS are full of books on how to write. But more grow, each with its own message or with an idea. The latest is no exception. "News Gathering and News Writing" does more than tell how to write newspaper stories and articles; it shows how. It is a full-length course in nearly all branches of specialized newspaper writing.

The usual test for books of this sort is, How practical is it? Professor Neal has no doubt kept this question constantly before him, has tried to measure every statement by it. To a large degree he has succeeded.

Each chapter centers round an individual, who wants to specialize in a subject. He finds how to obtain his information, the most effective ways of presenting what he has to say—and why. The "why" is always vitally important to the beginner. If a writer can be shown why a certain thing is necessary, told by cases and examples, he has a grasp on that subject no amount of academic preaching could give him. Mr. Neal has used the conversational case method, not only to strengthen the message but to heighten the ease of reading.

"News Gathering and News Writing" should prove of real worth to the young writer. There are points where veteran newspapermen will take exception to his conclusions, his methods, and his examples, but fundamentally the book is helpful and should aid the beginning writer to improve the quality and the readability of his work.

C. A. L.

## The Book Window

**The Great Hatred**, by Maurice Samuel (Knopf, $2), declares the anti-Semitic activity of Germany to represent in fact an anti-Christian movement. The author bids Americans guard against its spreading to their shores.

**Rosscommon**, by Charles Allen Smart (Random House, $2). A utopian plan for farm life put into the mouth of a veteran farmer in a blend of experience and fiction.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor.*


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½ teaspoonful salt

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# Plumage by the Yard

FEW THINGS JAPANESE are more interesting and curious than the long-tailed cock or Tosa chicken, whose tail feathers sometimes measure well over 20 feet in length. As to the origin of this exotic fowl little is known, although it is said to have originated in south Japan during the early part of the eighteenth century.

The story goes that there was at that time a great feudal lord at the head of the Tosa tribe, whose family crest was a spear decorated with a tuft of feathers from an imaginary bird called the "otori." Wishing to make a change in this emblem, which was also carried on the banner of his warriors, a handsome reward was offered to any subject who captured or developed a bird having long, beautiful plumage. Some years later a villager came forward with a magnificent long-tailed rooster to receive the prize. But the method of breeding this prize winner was kept so secret that even to the present time little is known about it.

* * *

It is thought, however, that the Tosa fowl is a cross between the ordinary barnyard chicken and the green or golden native pheasant. The present vigorous birds are the result of hundreds of years of selective breeding and experimentation of many sorts. The tail feathers, some 15 to 24 in number, hang from unusually large and strong quills and do not molt. At the age of one year a good specimen will have tail feathers two and a half feet long; at two years, six feet; at three years, nine feet in length. Tosa cocks with good care live on an average of four or five years. An occasional cock will reach the ripe old age of nine years and will boast the proud tail length of 24 feet! Mr. Yamaguchi, proprietor of the Fuji Hotel in the resort of Miyanoshita, had a rooster whose tail measured 25 feet. So attached did he become to this beautiful bird that, wishing a memorial of him, he engaged a wood sculptor to carve its likeness, which now stands on a tall pedestal in the living room of the hotel.

The hen, while a fine bird, cannot compare with its decorative mate, the extreme length of its tail feathers being eight inches. It lays 15 eggs a season. For hatching purposes the eggs are placed under an ordinary barnyard hen, the Tosa hens having proven to be flighty mothers very often.

The greatest care must be taken of the Tosa chicks from the day they are born. They are given food planned to encourage feather growth. Unculled rice, and greens such as mustard, lettuce, and radish tops are an important part of the diet. And a ration of tiny eel-like fish provides the oil thought to be necessary to stimulate strength and flexibility of plumage. A plentiful supply of water also is necessary.

* * *

The care of the tail feathers calls for several attendants. As it is essential to the feathers that they be allowed to hang freely, the birds are kept in high, narrow cages open at the top and bottom to allow for air. When the feathers become so long that they touch the ground, a bamboo bar is placed a little distance away to serve as a rack. The bird sits for the greater part of its life on a flat perch, three inches wide. But it is taken out twice a day for a change of scenery to keep its spirits up. Like its plebeian relatives it walks around the green, soft lawn and scratches in the ground and even crows at times. But its prize tail is always carefully wrapped in soft tissue paper to insure against possible damage from the outing, and is carried by an attendant as ceremoniously as the train of a medieval prince. Once or twice a month the feathers are washed in warm water, the washed tail being held high on some roof or perch until it is quite dry.

The average Japanese fowl fancier seems not to seek so much material gain for his blue-blooded cock as the pleasure that comes with ownership of a beautiful and rare object. But breeding of the Tosa fowl may also be a profitable industry. The chicks may be sold in market for two or three dollars apiece; while a first-class specimen a year old has been known to bring as much as $1,000. E. R. A.

**TOSA CHICKEN**
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## Highway History

Although an American, the late Edward N. Hines of Detroit, has been credited with originating the white stripe used as a highway center marker, there are indications that the idea first appeared about 400 years ago in Mexico during the Spanish regime. An old stone highway between Cuernavaca and Mexico City carries down its center a line of light colored stones, believed to be thus laid as a courtesy suggestion to travelers to keep their wagons and burros to one side of the road.

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# The World of Poetry

*Mr. Milne and the war . . . A project to publish pamphlet poets . . . A Maine poet writes of his country*

FACE TO FACE with a war, A. A. Milne, suavest of the modern whimsicals, finds it not beyond reach of his wit.

In "Behind the Lines" (New York: Dutton. $1.75), a book of poems written in the first nine months of the war, he sees underneath the tragedy a time to laugh. If the laughter is a little wry at times, the meter a little uneven, the wit not so bright as we have come to expect, it is no time to complain.

Hitler is, of course, a prominent member of Mr. Milne's cast. He is the "Uneasy Corporal with shambling gait, pale hero for a housemaid in her sleep."

Mr. Milne accompanies each poem with escort of precept in the form of a prose paragraph at the end of each verse. These are no more serious than the lines themselves. The best piece in the book undoubtedly is "Unity," which might well be subtitled, "A Day in the Life of Herr Hitler":

> Herr Hitler rose a little late
> And told the Chief of Staff to wait . . .
> And sent for him at half-past eight
> And ordered an attack.
> The Chief of Staff replying, "When?"
> And adding, "Not by half-past ten?"
> The Führer took his fountain-pen
> And wrote him out the sack. . . .

It's a long story; and before he is done with them, Herr Hitler's "Blood Trust" are all here, painted in black, with no use of whitewash.

* * *

New Directions, a publishing house which labels itself as specializing in new directions in prose and poetry, has just announced that it will publish a series of monthly poetry pamphlets, in an attempt to bring the book of the month club plan to poetry. The plan calls for a $4 annual subscription, for which a member will receive each month a 32-page pamphlet of poems, the work of a single poet.

A tentative schedule for 1941 of the poets whose work will be represented indicates that, for the most part, the editing will lean toward the advanced poets. The plan will be more useful if it is not restricted to a rather specialized school.

Among the poets listed are William Carlos Williams (since this house issued his Collected Poems last year it is difficult to understand this choice); Harry Brown, an excellent poet whose work is not now available in a collection; Theodore Spencer, a poet whose work also has not been available; Delmore Schwartz (again this house has so much of Mr. Schwartz's work in print that it would seem room for a less fortunate poet could be made here); Malcolm Cowley, who has not published a new collection for some time, and many others.

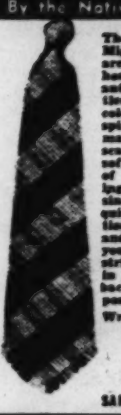
* * *

For those who like their Maine poetry authentic, Wilbert Snow, a real Maine poet, offers "Maine Tides" (New York: Holt. $2). In addition to the poems there are some fine camera studies of Maine scenes.

Mr. Snow's method of making poetry is homespun and simple. He writes with considerable detail and with rather less implication and overtone than one might wish. For the most part his verses tell stories and anecdotes of the North Country.

JOHN RITCHEY


**HAND-WOVEN HAND-TAILORED**
By the Natives of Old Santa Fe



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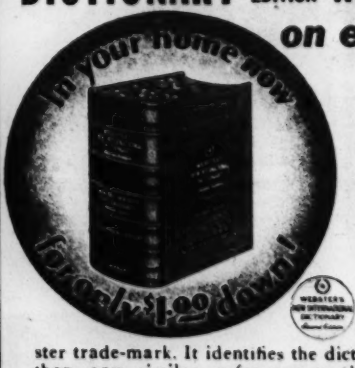


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# We Follow the Barrie Trail

WITH BARRIE'S "Greenwood Hat" in one hand and "Admirable Crichton" in the other we ventured out to seek "Anon" in his own land.

The moors were heather clad in holiday dress, the glens soft covered with fairy mist and liquid sunshine. As we rounded the top of the hill and turned to the left, Thrums lay before us, following the glen, its houses silently creeping one after the other, each sending spirals of smoke as the tea hour approached and housewives set kettles to boiling.

"Better risk much for peace than all in war," we read in large letters before a church as we dipped down the hill to meet the road that shoots up into Kirriemuir, passes the old prison, the Square, the Ogilvy Arms with its flower-box windows, before driving down a street so narrow that we could have reached into shops on either side.

The "Old Prison" is now a shop kept by Mr. Miller, who was one of the closest friends of Sir James M. Barrie. As we stop to choose a book from a case before the door he can sometimes be coaxed from his desk below the window to chat. It was in an upper chamber above this shop that Barrie's "Babbie" of the "Little Minister" hid during the night of the great riots.

The Auld Licht Kirk, dating from 1806, made famous by Sir James in the "Little Minister," stands just round the corner, bolted and barred during the week except on Fridays, when scrubbed by the faithful Miss Mills. She allowed us to enter and see where candles burned the minister's hand and dripped on the pews, and the platform where those singled out for special admonition sat. The pulpit is cushioned in red velvet and the church now boasts four gas stoves and electric lights.

The hotel at the other end of town where we had hoped to find rooms being crowded, mine host took us to "Rosebank" where we could have lodgings.

Our window looked down on the Auld Licht Manse. It is just as Barrie describes it in the "Little Minister." Built in 1840, the house is triangular in shape, the door in the corner, two windows at each end, one above the other, the walls etched with roses. The topmost branch of a holly tree peers in at an upper window. A bed of roses and box forms a circle before the door. The grounds are enclosed with high sheltering walls mellowed with age and moss-grown, as are the roof and three chimney pots of the house.

There are roses everywhere: beside and over the walls, through the vegetable garden, and down the box-bordered path which loses itself in a riot of purple and gold pansies, cabbages, sweet peas, strawberries and tea rosés.

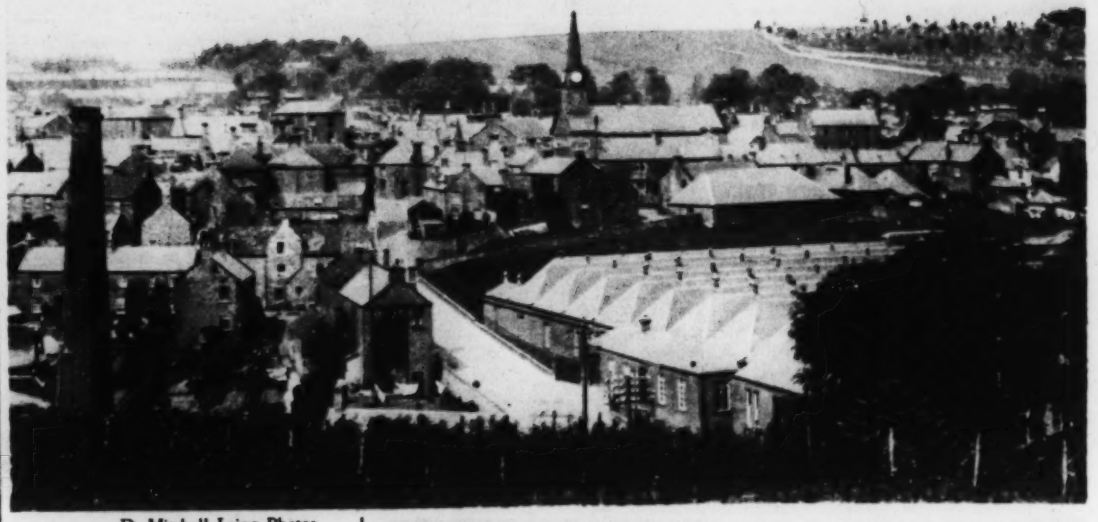
Crossing the street at the foot of our lane, we went to the house of four rooms which turns its back to the street and where James M. Barrie was born. The low raftered kitchen with spacious bed in one corner is much as he describes it on a cold winter's night when, not able to sleep till he knew they were safe, he brought his hens in to roost near the fire.

We climbed the steep stairs to a little room at the right of the landing, where Margaret Ogilvy gave birth to the boy that was to be so famous. Its windows look down on the wash house which was used in common with neighbors. A large boiler under which fires were built fills the building known as "Barrie's First Theater," for it brought him visions of what a real theater platform might be.

The room opposite his mother's was called the "ben," their room the "but." The "ben" when used as a kitchen had a built-in bed which folded up during the day.

After leaving the cottage where he was born, his parents, David and Margaret Barrie, moved farther out of town to a house named "Strathview." Opposite the whitewashed cottage where a few feet from the apex of the roof peeps forth a small window, Barrie placed a notice board with the words "Window in Thrums." This he did to save his own house from being molested by callers and sightseers, as he wished quiet and privacy for his parents during their latter years.

"Strathview" stands on a corner at Pathhead looking down on Thrums. A homey, cosy cottage covered with roses and jasmine. After passing through an arch of yew the path runs through and round circular flower beds shaded by a mountain ash hung with clusters of red and yellow berries.



D. Mitchell Laing Photos

**KIRRIEMUIR FROM THE SOUTH**

**Back of the Parish Church With Its Old Clock Tower Is Kirrie Hill**

**THE WINDOW IN THRUMS**

**Home of Sir James Barrie**

Just inside the door there is a little passage at the foot of the spiral stairs which form a letter "S" as they wind to the third landing. The kitchen is at the right, a low cosy room that makes you wish to linger or run as I did to the rounded corner window which overlooks the street to see if someone passes, not knowing then that this was the real "Window in Thrums," at which Jess sat to watch the coming and going of her neighbors up and down the brae. There was no wall or railing at the corner in those days and the farm opposite was a one-storied white building which did not block her view.

In the kitchen there are corner cupboards carved in oak, with diamond panes, and a beautifully carved screen above the stove which stands against the wall where jasmine grows. All the carvings were done by Sir James. The sink stands in the window which looks over the gate to the garden, and is hidden by curtains which hide its "sinky" appearance as they touch the floor.

Barrie did not live in Kirriemuir after he was grown but returned for long visits with his mother, Margaret Ogilvy Barrie, and it was from her and a few old village cronies that he got stories for his "Auld Licht Tales." During the early years of his life in London "Strathview" was "home" to James M. Barrie and a large part of the "Little Minister" was written with a scratchy pen and a two-cent bottle of ink in the sitting room there.

There are several bedrooms and a room behind the stairs, but the one on the corner above the kitchen Margaret called her own. It was here that her son sat in the quiet sunset and evening to hear tales of her childhood, and "Auld Licht." It was here that he came when she was unable to leave her bed to read of his many characters which pictured her in youth, middle and old age.

We tried to visit "The School House In the Glen" but inquiry showed it was far from town. Instead we made our way out to the quiet graveyard on the hill which overlooks "The Auld Licht Manse." Here, alone, in an inconspicuous lot, Sir James was buried beside his father and mother with but one stone to bear their names.

MARY PRESCOTT HATCH

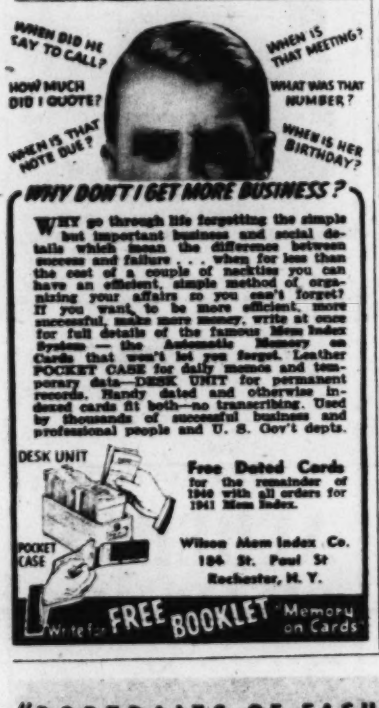
## . . Juveniles

*(Continued from Page 5)*

Lamb loved the mere sounds of words. "Cellar door," you recall, he rated one of the most beautiful combinations of sound. If your child repeats sounds as if listening to the melody, you have that to build on. But any child can be helped to note the beauty of a description or clarity of exposition.

All of this means that we pay sincere attention to what our children read and qualify ourselves to be intelligent counselors of and sharers in their reading experience. A hit-or-miss choice, or a quick dash into the juvenile book department, will probably not bring this about. After all, we would not choose their physical food that way; and why should we expect to give less careful attention to their mental fare.

Finally—and this is a hard one—we need to bring into our homes more of the repose and quiet awareness that attracts one to sit down with a book. Physical activity must give way to more mental and spiritual activity, and the child or young person helped to enjoy reflecting quiet companionship with the author. How to go about it, amidst the rush of each day, is a problem to challenge any mother and dad. It probably cannot be solved unless solved first in the lives of parents. But only with what Anne Carroll Moore calls "the leisure to grow wise" will our children and young people be able to grow up into a public that cherishes among its possessions the priceless treasure of knowing and loving books.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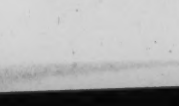


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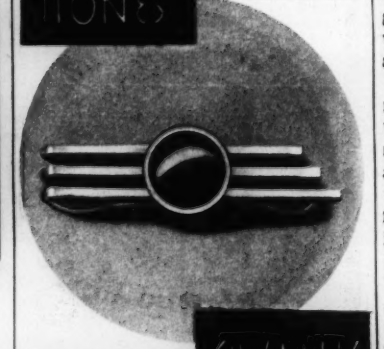

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# ..When American Meets Greek

*(Continued from Page 3)*

themselves. This trait is nurtured in the cradle, for as children they have no electric trains, sterno boats, or tin soldiers. They must resort to their own inventiveness and they do. They make their own dolls and hoops and invent their own games with sticks and stones.

I have finally been convinced that the greatest skill in the use of leisure is required in doing nothing and that doing nothing does not necessarily mean wasting time. It means, rather, a sort of physical inactivity which allows for mental activity. The modern Greek has hit upon an Aristotelian mean between Eastern medieval laziness and Western restlessness. Between these two extremes lies the true virtue of doing nothing.

Doing nothingness is a virtue in that it prompts mental and physical relaxation, allowing freedom of thought and emotion. This virtue finds expression in that maze of chairs which so incensed me upon my arrival. They are filled with Greeks in a state of complete doing nothingness in the sense of real relaxation, but chatting over the lines found in their daily newspaper, or watching the unloading of a ship fresh in from the islands or beholding a snow-crowned Olympus. I am not certain, but I have a sneaking suspicion that it was from such a state of passivity that the Iliad and the Odessy emerged, that Aristotle contemplated his Golden Mean and that Plato philosophized on his Republic.

Yes, the Greeks have taught me that life is far from boring, that I need not forever be a Johnny on the spot, and above all that just sitting is not a vice. In short, I have learned a good piece of practical see-life-as-you-go Aristotelian philosophy from my Greek friends. Zito Hellas!

## Over Editor's Desk

WITH GREECE coming sharply into the news of late, we welcomed a manuscript, and illustrative pictures, by Everett W. Stephens, recently returned to the United States after three years as a teacher of English in Anatolia, Greece. He tells how he came to like the Greeks and their ways.

Everett Smith, of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor, provides a nostalgic note or two, well frosted with humor, in his story about the candies of long ago, "When You Were Six, With a Penny to Spend."

Clarke Robinson, who has long known his way about in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and is acquainted with many of its singers, directors, and technicians, tells about the preparations for the new season, with a special thought for those who are to enjoy the coming performances by radio.

Preparation for defense in the United States, for all the mechanization of modern militarism, means that Uncle Sam must have many additional cavalry horses. How they are trained is told by John Eden.

Charles de Gaulle, hero of Verdun during the World War, and leader of the Free France resistance to Germany today, is the subject of a word portrait by William Henry Chamberlin.

Miss Millicent J. Taylor, Education Editor of the Monitor, provides a discussion of children's reading that should be of interest and assistance to a good many parents.

# ..When You Were Six, With a Penny to Spend

*(Continued from Page 6*

confectioners' sugar with hazel nuts—last year's—inside. And the "half-hours" — remember them? hard as rock inside, and covered with a thin coating of chocolate!

Chocolates, themselves, aside from old-fashioneds and opera drops, usually were in a minority. But there were Gibraltars aplenty —hard white candy of which it is still said today, in the words of Eleanor Putnam: "The Gibraltar— It gazes upon Chocolate and Sherbet, and says: 'Before you were, I was; after you are not, I shall be.' "

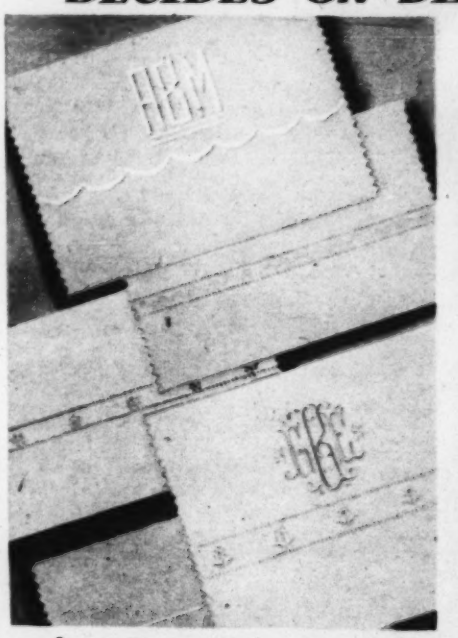
And this prophecy may yet be true, and Gibraltars are still made today, and obtainable in various flavors. Their history goes back to the early part of the nineteenth century. A Mrs. Spencer, known as the Gibraltar Woman, came over to Salem, Massachusetts, from England about 1822 with her son and his family, which included a wife and several small children. They were shipwrecked on their way and lost everything. However, when it became known that Mrs. Spencer was adept at making candy, kindly neighbors donated a barrel of sugar which she made into a hard candy called Gibraltars. She peddled these from the steps of the Old First Church in Salem And her business finally grew to such an extent that she bought a horse and wagon and went about the adjoining towns selling her loaded pails to country storekeepers.

In the United States, as early as 1816, there were many candy factories. But until 1845, each candy dealer made his goods by hand, the assortment usually being limited to stick and molasses candy and so-called sugarplums. In that year, Oliver B. Chase of Boston invented a lozenge-making machine. It revolutionized the industry, and the growth of the candy business was rapid after that. Various types of machinery have been constantly added, so that today the manufacture of candy forms a separate and important industry—one representing millions of dollars' worth of business a year. Chase mints, Canada mints, and the well-known wafer brands are just a few of the varieties which have come down to us through the years as the result of Oliver Chase's invention.

In 1866, another Mr. Chase, Daniel G., invented a machine for printing on candies. Remember those peppermint hearts with sentimental messages in red letters? How you employed them for the purpose of endearing yourself to that certain pigtailed young lady who sat in the next row in school? Well, they are still to be had around Valentine's Day, even though the sentimental verses of our grandmothers' day have given way to modern expressions of slang.

And speaking of grandmother, you recall how she used to go to the corner cupboard on those days when we were on our best behavior and bring out a dish of candied flagroot—bitter-sweet and of a strange, pungent flavor? Or perhaps there were peppermint or wintergreen drops, Jordan almonds, or mayhap some Palermo ginger or maple sugar, which she "fished" from a roomy apron pocket. And all for being good children. Even father was known, on special occasions, to slip in a peppermint humbug or a molasses drop now and then as a bribe: when we were six, and had a penny to spend.


**IT'S A WISE BRIDE THAT DECIDES ON DECEMBER**



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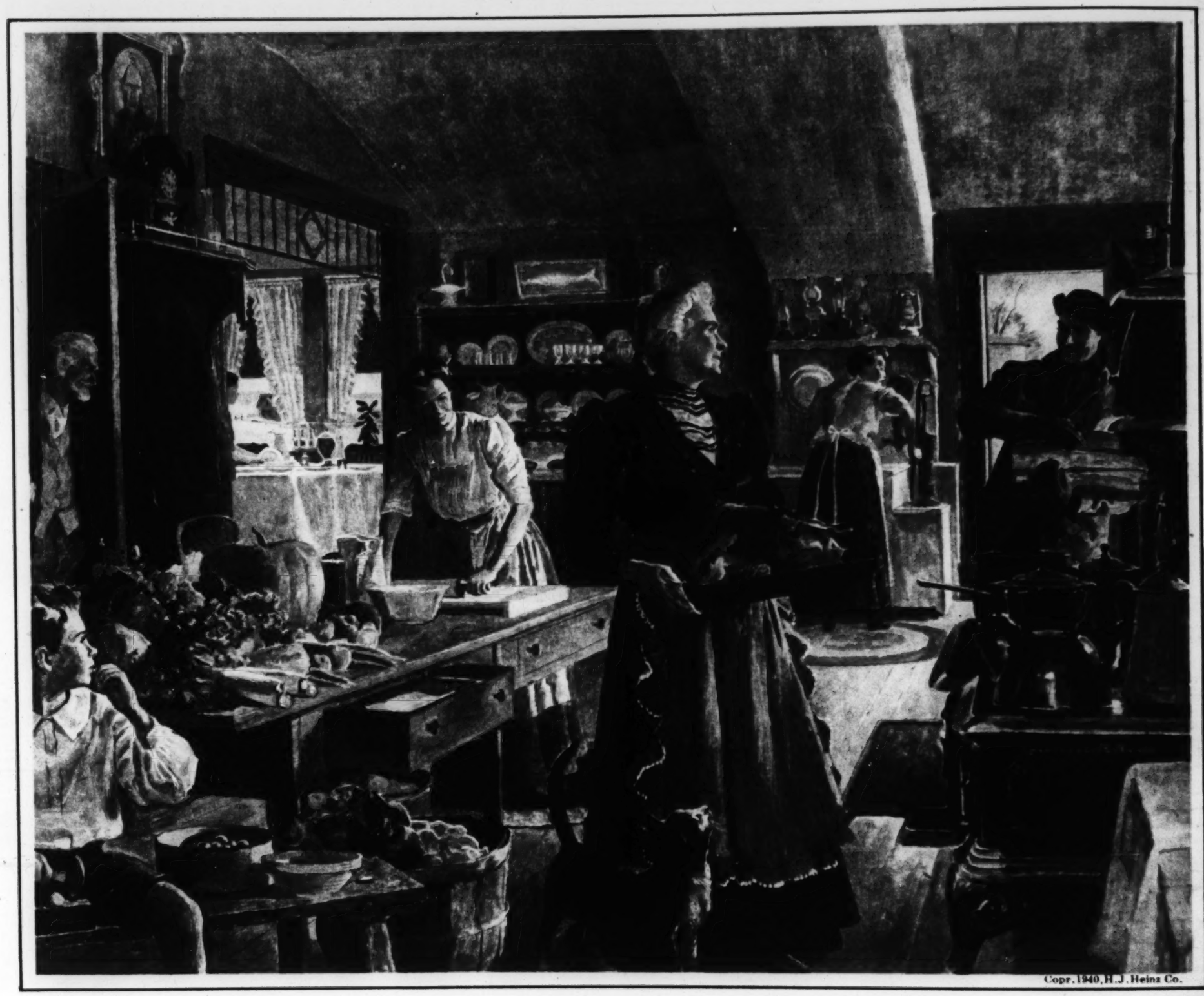

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# Thanksgiving

## *An Old American Institution*

DO YOU REMEMBER how Thanksgiving was celebrated when you were "knee-high to a grasshopper"? Weeks ahead of time—even before the last leaves had been whipped from the trees by fall rain and winds . . . mincemeat-making began . . . The whole house rang with the clop, clop of the chopper against the sides of the big, wooden bowl where heaps of raisins and amber currants gave forth honey-like nectar to mingle deliciously with juicy apples, fine beef and delicate spices.

ON the great day relatives came from all over the county. With aprons tied around stiff, silken waists, the visiting aunts lent a hand—laying the well-ironed cloth just-so over the table which was stretched with many extra leaves—and fluttering busily around the kitchen. From behind the glass walls of the china closet came the hand-painted relish dishes, the silver caster and the old-fashioned cut-glass spoon holder in which celery stalks stood up like a stiff gold and white bouquet.

AND the dinner . . . Who but a small and always-hungry boy could do justice to the marvels of that meal? To the huge, bronzed turkey . . . the stuffing steamingly redolent with chestnuts and sage . . . boats of deep-brown giblet gravy—smooth and heavy as cream . . . snowy butter-rilled mountains of mashed potatoes . . . golden glazed "sweets" and all the old-time fixings . . .

TODAY in an America that is still our land of privilege and plenty, we can enjoy the same abundance of grand foods—quivering garnet molds of jelly, taste-teasing pickles of all kinds . . . even the deliciously seasoned soup, old-fashioned mincemeat and traditional plum pudding. For now, they are all put up by the House of Heinz.

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WE are grateful for your friendliness all these years, and for those quiet "islands of peace" in a troubled world—Thanksgiving tables around which American families still gather.

57

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